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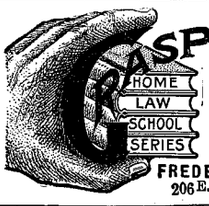

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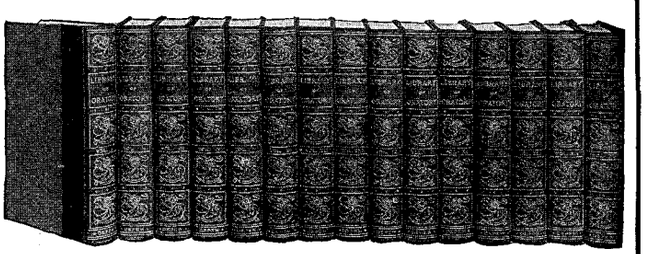

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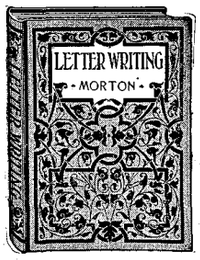

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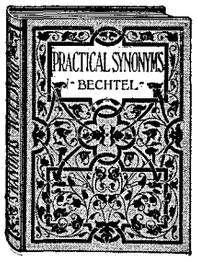

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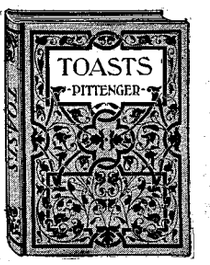

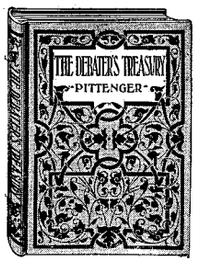

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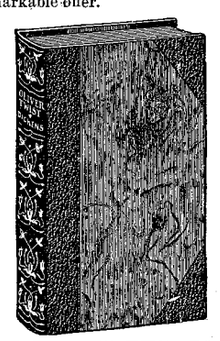

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S REWARD.

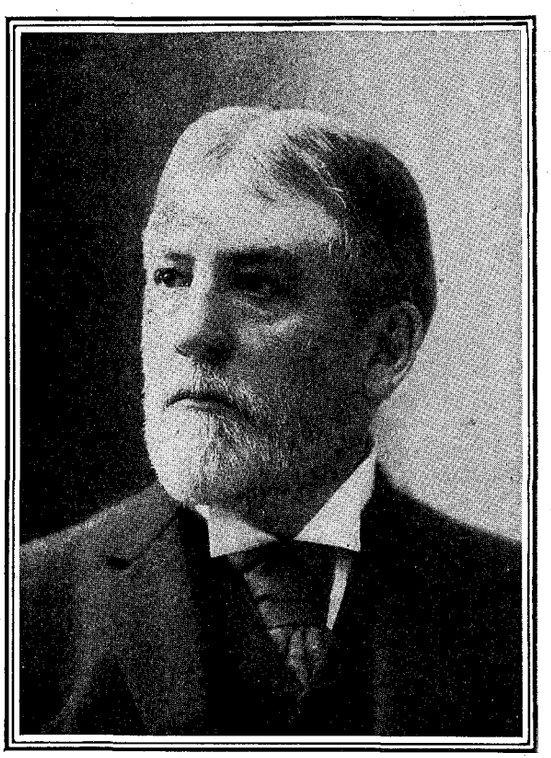
SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN is reaping a harvest of rebuke for his attack a couple of weeks ago on President Roosevelt, whom he blamed for the ejectment of Mrs. Morris from the White House. The Senator is called "unfortunate," is accused of bad manners, crudity, lack of sobriety in speech, lack of senatorial dignity in bearing, and what not besides. Even those newspapers that are inclined to sympathize with him in his resolution relative to the Mrs. Morris incident blame the Senator from South Carolina for the particular way in which he introduced the subject.

"No more unfortunate thing could have happened for Mr. Tillman," says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "and perhaps no more fortunate thing for the subject of his remarks in the Senate on Wednesday last, than the sudden relapse of the South Carolina statesman to his early bad manner." Senator Tillman, in replying to the *Sun* in a letter, declares "a pitchfork is a good thing with which to fight a bull, much better than a scalpel or rapier. Is it not?" But in this belief he met with scant agreement. "Glaring as are the faults of the President," observes the New York *Press* (Rep.), "they are shining virtues by comparison with the crime which many of Mr. Tillman's associates are planning against the American people in the matter of railroad legislation." And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) remarks of the Senator that "he continued his damaging self-revelation until it is no longer possible for the charitable to say that senatorial experience has educated him out of his original blackguardism." Senator Tillman, thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "has long been regarded by the country as an uncommon scold, possessing unequalled powers of venom," but he has no right, the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) warns him, "to humiliate the office of President of the United States. This is an offense against the people."

Senator Hale, the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) thinks, "administered a merited rebuke to Tillman," who might better "make himself useful rather than pestiferous." It is not forgotten, remarks the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), "that the South Carolina man assailed President Cleveland in the same rough and tumble way in which he now seeks to deal with Theodore Roosevelt." His address, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), is certain, "will harm only himself, for reasons which he will never understand, for his egotism is uneducable and as infuriate as that of an animal."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, has a theory not altogether in consonance with the above opinions. The Senators, it believes, sit there, "stewing in the caldron of their ambitions, grudges, grievances and hates, yet outwardly maintaining themselves on the loftiest altitudes of decorum and parliamentary convention." Senator Tillman is characterized as the Huckleberry Finn of the United States Senate, and the *Republican* adds:

"The Senators, who are such models of parliamentary propriety, have quite as much of a sneaking fondness for the Huckleberry Finn of senatorial debate as the good boys of St. Petersburg, Mo., had for the wonderful child of anarchy in their midst. They crowd the chamber when he 'breaks loose' because he often says the things that they think but dare not speak in public, and because he pours into the pages of the *Record* so much of the talk which, in essence, comes from their own lips in the privacy of the cloak-rooms or in the tete-a-tetes of restaurant or home. And it often delights them, at heart, to have this child of nature, as he has sometimes been called, sweep away all bounds and tear through senatorial traditions in his slashing assaults upon the great and mighty. Even the professional intellect of a Spooner inwardly rejoices over savage thrusts that it would not become him to make, however much in his soul he may believe the object of Tillman's invective open to criticism."



SENATOR EUGENE HALE, OF MAINE,

Who protested against Senator Tillman's "pitchforking" the President. The Washington correspondents say that Senator Hale has succeeded Senator Aldrich as Republican leader in the Upper House.

But, nevertheless, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) points out, the President has lost none of his popularity, and if it came to a choice between the President and the Senate to-morrow, the people would side overwhelmingly with the President. "Great,"

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AS THE SENATE WOULD HAVE HIM.
—Davenport in the New York *Mail*.

NEW YORK'S IDEA OF THE SENATE OF THE FUTURE.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

WHICH WINS?

says the New York *Mail* (Rep.), "are the uses of Tillman—to his opponent."

"If Senator Tillman, of South Carolina," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "was as anxious to further the cause of Mrs. Morris and womankind as he professed, he would have taken other means than those adopted by him." Evidently, observes the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "Senator Tillman has the usual demagogue's idea that because the nation owns the White House, everyone has the right to go in and out of it as he pleases." And does Mr. Tillman imagine for one moment, asks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "that he is Theodore Roosevelt's superior in chivalrous regard for womanhood?" The New York *World* (Dem.) and *American* (Dem.), while not approving of Senator Tillman's manner, agree with some of his ideas. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.) does "not sympathize with Senator Tillman in this case," but thinks it "all moonshine for the Senators to contend that he was not clearly in his rights as a member of the Senate and the representative of the people." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) is "heartily in sympathy with Senator Tillman's determination to ascertain the truth" about Mrs. Morris, and the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) observes:

"In his characterization of the act Mr. Tillman probably expresses the sentiment of the country. Where he was in the wrong was in imputing direct responsibility to the President himself. That responsibility belongs to the attendants, but their repeated blunders show that a shake-up of the staff of attendants is imperatively needed."

HEROES AND THE CARNEGIE FUND.

ALTHO the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has granted rewards to nineteen heroes and heroines since it began its duties two years ago, many of the newspapers think it has been too conservative, and has let many deeds of heroism pass unrecognized. It appears that 382 claims for medals have been rejected, some of them for deeds in the *Slocum* wreck and the Iroquois Theatre fire, and remarks are heard to the effect that if the commission finds no heroism in connection with these events, its judgment must be awry. The New York *American*, which features at least one hero a day, with portrait and big headlines, criticizes the meagre findings of the Carnegie Commission thus:

"The members of the committee could find no one associated with the rescuing of the people on the *General Slocum;* apparently they found nobody who had done anything great at the burning of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago. They seemed to know nothing about the sorrows of people drowning in the Sound. The magnificent fight Captain Casto made to rescue the people on the *Cherokee* came too late for their cognizance.

"Some eight or ten months ago *The American* said in a mild way that the effort of Mr. Carnegie to reward heroes would be in the end ineffectual and unfortunate. We still think so. People who are true heroes care not for medals or for monetary recompense."

Persons who might have been awarded the highest honors abroad, or by other bodies at home, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* "were not deemed entitled to the Carnegie medal, so exacting are the rules governing the bestowal of that badge of honor." *The Inter-Ocean* continues:

"From this it would appear that it is going to be extremely difficult for one to become a Carnegie hero or heroine. One may obtain a government medal, or a policeman's medal, or a fireman's medal, or a medal of any of the different societies for the reward and encouragement of heroism, and yet not be able to wear a Carnegie medal or to obtain a Carnegie reward."

The New York *Sun* points out that the dwindling of newspaper heroes into mere commonplace individuals is not surprising. To quote:

"This result of the effort to systematize and concentrate the hero glorifying business is not surprising. When the fund was established two years ago it was recognized that it would attract many impostors, and that the men and women whom its donor was anxious to reward would be the last to push themselves to the front. The medal-craving, self-advertising 'hero' is likely to show a shady record when his deeds are fully explained. The man or woman who accomplishes a really heroic act is not of the stuff that asks rewards from trustees of funds, or seeks recompense or recognition from any public or semi-public source. Rather, the persons sought for by the agents of this Pittsburg institution are of the class that shrink from publicity, depreciate their own deeds and want them forgotten.

"The fact that no new awards were made at the second annual meeting of the Hero Fund Commission does not mean that no heroic deeds have been performed recently in the territory it covers. Like mean acts, heroic acts persist in about the usual proportion, regardless of funds, medals, grants of money or the like. Nor should it be argued that the hero fund has failed en-

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tirely of its purpose. It provides pleasant jobs at fair pay to a number of persons in various capacities, and thus does good."

The New York *Evening Mail* believes the commission to be over-particular in its demands from heroes. It says:

"There is no getting around the investigations of the Pittsburg commission, but its pitiless analysis of the evidence suggests a horrible thought. Have there ever been any heroes? If this committee had been there directly afterward, would it have found out that Horatius really kept the Etruscans back on the bridge? Or that Arnold Winkelried gathered the Austrian spears to his own breast? Or that Casabianca stuck to the burning deck? Or that Jim Bludso truly 'held her nozzle agin' the bank'?

"The warm heart of human nature accepts the hero with joy and gladness, and without too rigid a cross-examination. There is always a demand for heroes. We need them for our encouragement in the sad and often cowardly business of life. It is seriously to be hoped that Mr. Carnegie's fund, with its searching inquiries, is not going to cut off the supply."

THE STATEHOOD FIGHT.

THE vote on January 24th to shut out amendments to the joint statehood bill was, in the opinion of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the death-knell of the "insurrection." Like the reports of Mark Twain's death, the number of the insurgents proves to have been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Babcock's sixty-five were really only forty-three, thus making the passage of the statehood bill in the House easy. In an article printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST on December 23, it was shown that the majority of the press of Oklahoma and Indian Territory are in favor of joint statehood, while the press of Arizona and New Mexico display a conflict of opinion. The *Tribune,* quoted above, says:

"The *Tribune* has strongly favored a settlement of the statehood problem along the lines now followed by the House Republican leaders. It holds that in fairness to the States of larger growth no new commonwealth, sparse in population and of uncertain capacity for development, should be admitted into the Union. The blunder of Nevada should not be repeated. We have therefore opposed the creation of two new desert States. If the people of New Mexico and Arizona are bent on enjoying the benefits of statehood, we see no reason why they should not enjoy them jointly as one commonwealth—a commonwealth far less abnormal in size and make-up than was at the date of its admission the prosperous and now homogeneous, progressive state of Texas.

"In another respect yesterday's vote in the House was significant and decisive. It rang the death-knell of the so-called 'insurrection of 1906'—a movement somewhat mysterious in origin and motive, whose importance has been so curiously overemphasized by certain influences now active in Washington. We were told with great detail in anti-administration newspapers how the enraged Republican 'insurgents' had organized themselves into a cabal which, with Democratic aid, would certainly defeat the first two measures on the Republican programme—the Philippine Tariff and Statehood bills. Animosity to the President, it was hinted, lay behind this 'insurrection'—disappointments over patronage and resentment that the President should openly urge the passage of 'administration' legislation. According to news from those hostile sources, the Philippine bill was as good as dead, the Statehood bill would never be pushed to a vote, because the Speaker and the House managers knew that the 'insurgents' would unhorse them, and the President's prestige as a party leader was clouded by the shadow of coming failure. But somehow the Philippine Tariff bill passed without serious opposition, and now the vaunted statehood combination has fallen to pieces."

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) believes that the "Senate is almost sure to refuse to pass the omnibus bill in its present form," and the New York *Times* (Dem.), in backing up Mr. Babcock's statement that it would be a crime to admit New Mexico and Arizona as one State, remarks:

"It is a crime, a crime against the people of the two Territories, whose wishes are ruthlessly overruled by the Administration and the Republican majority; it is a crime against the Union, since the State thus created will be unlike any other State in that its people will be inspired not by sentiments of loyalty and patriotism and common interest, but by mutual dislike and distrust. The bill is to be 'jammed through,' however. The Committee on Rules succeeded yesterday in passing by a vote of 192 to 165 a rule shutting off debate at 3 p.m. to-day, forbidding amendments, and providing that a vote shall immediately be taken upon the final passage of the bill at the hour mentioned.

"Against the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State there is no serious opposition. The entire Democratic minority of the House, however, reinforced by a very considerable number of Republicans designated as 'insurgents' oppose the uniting of New Mexico and Arizona. Their arguments have not been answered, their protests have not been heeded—they have simply been crushed by the caucus majority."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) agrees, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says:

"As an abstract question there can be no doubt as to what should be the action of Congress. Each of the four Territories

THE MATCHMAKER.

"She's yours, young feller. Heaven bless you, my children!"
—Jack in the Glenwood (Colo.) *Post.*

TROUBLE A-PLENTY.

The old gentleman is going to have the time of his life trying to induce these two youngsters to ride together.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

WORRIES OF AN UNINVITED BENEFACTOR.

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has the requisite area and population for admission as States. That Rhode Island, with 1,250 square miles of territory and 500,000 of population, should have two Senators in Congress, and Oklahoma, with more than thirty times the area and a greater number of inhabitants should be denied admission, except in conjunction with another Territory nearly as large and populous, is a travesty upon right and justice. When, in addition, this issue is supplemented with another affecting policies in relation to extraneous subjects, the transaction assumes a phase which can scarcely be expressed in terms of sufficiently strong condemnation."

Why all the four territories should be combined in the one bill, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) cannot understand, since "scarcely a statement can be made that will apply to all of them, and, as a matter of fact, an entirely different set of arguments—not always consistent with each other—has been used in Congress for each of the proposed new States." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) thinks "enforced union of the Arizonians with New Mexico would be a tyrannous proposition," and adds:

"There is little likelihood that the Senate will consent to the coercion of Arizona in this matter; but its refusal to hitch the more western territory to the more eastern, willy-nilly, may result in leaving both outside the sisterhood of States for the space of a generation to come."

Consolidation, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) holds, however, "is the proper course and this seems to be the time to make it."

THE CALL OF THE ISLANDS.

THE American newspapers in the Philippines devote much of their attention to the feelings of the American colonists there, and in contrast with the colonial press of other countries, which are apt to be facetious over the tribulations and discomfort of life in satrapies far from home, the Philippine dailies engage in serious discussions of homesickness, and how to cure it. The Manila *Daily Bulletin* draws a vivid picture of one racked with fancied nostalgia leaving for home and vowing never to return to the islands. *The Bulletin* adds:

"In a few months, back he comes; very quietly it is true, as if he had forgotten something, but he takes up his place here for another stay, explaining that his old place at home had been unexpectedly filled, so that he 'run over here until something opened, you know.'

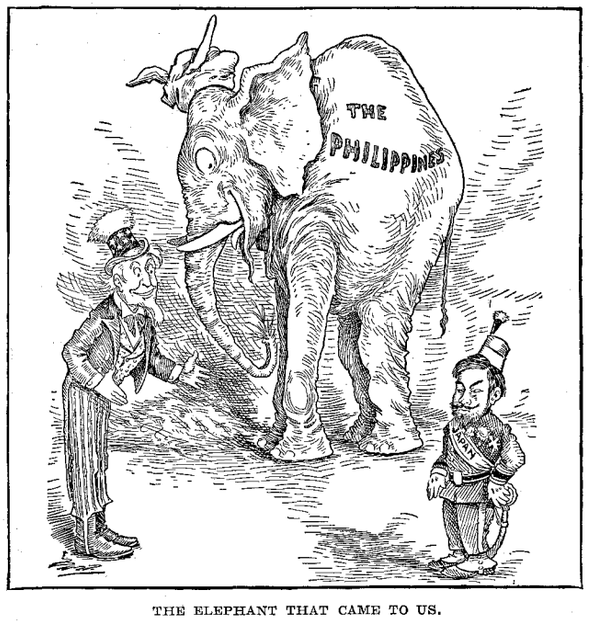
"Now the young man might as well face the fact that if he goes home, he is almost sure to return, and if once that is admitted, one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of insular civilization is removed. There can never be established a stable and growing set of living conditions while practically a whole people are planning to get away as soon as possible.

"The truth is that this is pre-eminently a young man's country. In no quarter of the globe can a young man receive a better salary for the same preparation and efficiency than here. In no place will there be as many opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in both large and small quantities, and in no place will there be so many chances for ability and enterprise to find its level, as here."

The Bulletin points out that ere long the advent of railroads will give the young men tremendous opportunities. In another editorial the *Bulletin* calls attention to the possibility of co-operative planting and farming. This method enables young men of limited capital to associate and combine their resources in a common project. The editor goes on to say:

"It is obvious that there are some crops that cannot be profitably grown by small farmers, either singly or in small companies, but there are others that when properly managed may be very good money makers for their growers. Sugar is a great money eater, and needs vast resources to manage successfully in competition with the world's markets; but sugar is but one and the crops of the rich soils of the islands are many.

"The raising of rice may be conducted with great profit by small farmers who can get hold of good land and introduce modern methods of planting and harvesting. Any one who has seen the natives gathering rice can understand what the introduction of good harvesting machinery would mean to that industry. Maguey may be raised on small farms and promises to be very profitable. Cocoanuts, abaca and coffee are all claiming the attention of the small capitalist, and rubber and tropical fruits offer possibilities of their own."



THE ELEPHANT THAT CAME TO US.
UNCLE SAM: "Awfully nice elephant!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

MR. BRYAN BECOMES A "DATTO."
"At last I have been elected to something!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The Manila *Cable News* is very strongly against young men leaving the Philippines. It predicts that if they leave they must surely return and continues:

"Why do we stay? Because we like the climate! It is hot and disagreeable for a few hours each day and most uncomfortable for a few months, but not so uncomfortable as our 'heated term' and certainly more easily endured than our biting winter with its fierce winds, snow blockades and blizzards.

"We like the big cool houses. We like to dwell in marble halls or spacious palaces, which fall apart at a touch to let the cooling zephyrs in.

"We like the fruits which measure the months in turn, bananas, mangos, chicos, papayas, lanzones, and others equally delicious but difficult to spell.

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"We like the life, the freedom from conventionalities, the luxury of easy-fitting and few clothes.

"We like to be waited on. Freeborn Americans that we are, we soon learn to be very dependent and like to have Sixto at our instant beck and call.

"Beyond all these, however, is the true American desire 'to see the thing through.'

"Our government and our people are trying an experiment new to the older nations, and though there have been errors, every American feels in his heart that 'the thing has got to go' and he wants to help or at least see how it is done.

"At home every American counts as one, but here every reputable American counts as ten, and is a powerful factor in the solving of the problem. It is the power of the individual. It is something to have had a part in the making of a nation, and years hence we will tell the story of the struggle 'all of which I saw and a part of which I was.'

"If 'America is in the Philippines to stay,' so is the American here to stay. He stays because the country needs him. Because his country says 'stay,' and, last of all, he stays because he chooses to stay."

CASTRO AS THE AMERICAN SULTAN.

THE ability of President Castro, of Venezuela, to remain in hot water for an indefinite period without any appreciable change of disposition is beginning to prompt some American newspapers to discern a resemblance between him and the equally redoubtable Sultan of Turkey. Many a Power owes the Venezuelan President a grudge, but what with the shelter of the Monroe Doctrine, the inaccessibility of his capital, the British, German, and Italian claims on his customs receipts, and other possible complications, "no single nation, except the United States," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "can take any ordinary aggressive action against Venezuela without running serious risks of antagonizing other nations with which it desires to preserve friendly relations." President Castro's present rise into prominence is due to his theatrical expulsion of Mr. Olivier Taigny, the French minister to Venezuela, after a quarrel over Castro's suppression of the French cable company's privileges. The cable company, as the newspaper reports have it, was accused of aiding the rebellion of General Matos against Castro,

"READY!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

and Castro, in retaliation, closed the company's offices and threatened a fine of 500 bolivars on anyone who should file a message. Mr. Taigny protested, and when he went aboard a French ship, a few days later, he was denied the privilege of returning to the shore. France, in turn, then expelled the man who had charge of Venezuela's interests in Paris, altho a French citizen, and is sending warships to exact reparation from Castro. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks the French punitive expedition will find it hard to get at the recalcitrant President, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* enlarges upon the same idea in the following paragraphs:

"Castro is pugnacious but impotent, and France is disposed to be pacific, and in the present case is almost equally impotent. The

A NEW PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT CASTRO,
Who seems able "to remain in hot water for an indefinite period without any appreciable change of disposition."

Venezuelan President can at least guard his mountain line against a considerable force, and outside that line there are few residents save the foreigners at La Guayra to punish. Bombardment of La Guayra would be spectacular, but costly, because the French republic would probably have to pay for the damage to property of the residents of neutral countries, and all the property there is owned largely by subjects and citizens of neutral States. The situation is one to be settled by diplomacy, not by the sword. There is not sufficient trade to be lost by either side to cause any suffering.

"The controversy will doubtless proceed with more or less virulence for some time, but it will finally be quieted when it becomes tiresome to the disputants. At present the situation is much the same as that between quarreling convicts in opposite cells who can blackguard each other freely, but are unable to get within arms' length to settle their differences. It is not impossible for France to invade Venezuela, it is true, but to what end? The Monroe Doctrine forbids that she should compensate herself for the expense, which would be large, and there is no glory to be had in such a campaign."

The Los Angeles *Express* thinks that something may be said for Castro, and says it thus:

"The truculence of Senor Castro of Venezuela undoubtedly is becoming too offensive to pass unnoticed much longer, but before France, with the approval of the United States, starts in to give the South American fire-eater a walloping it might be well to

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clear up several disputed questions upon which the world at present is reasonably in doubt.

"For example, evidence seems to be fairly clear that the American asphalt interests contributed money to support the cause of General Matos during the last Venezuelan revolution. Similar evidence has been given that the French cable company was involved in like manner. It is believed that much of the subsequent litigation and the diplomatic tangles with France and the United States are the result of these indiscretions of foreigners. The question arises whether Senor Castro should be compelled to forgive and forget these attempts to drive him from power. Has he any excuse for ill-temper because of the apparent efforts of foreign powers to prevent castigation of persons who aided and abetted the Venezuelan revolutionists?

"The quarrel with France seems to have degenerated into a personal affair. Castro refused to do business with the French agent, M. Taigny, and wrote an offensive note regarding him. Later pressure was brought to bear, the Venezuelan president withdrew the note, but France still insisted that he conduct business with M. Taigny. Castro's refusal to do this has led to a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries and now there is talk of disciplining the South American with warships.

"Again the question arises whether proprieties and usage demand that the head of a nation shall be compelled to transact business with the representative of another power who is *persona non grata*. Precedents seem to indicate that Castro is within his rights even if his manner is exasperating or even disgusting. There is much mystery and conflict of reports in this Venezuelan case, but before there is actual burning of gunpowder on the South Caribbean shore the American public would like to see several of the disputed matters set straight."

THE STRUGGLE FOR LEISURE.

FLORENCE KELLEY, in her recent book entitled, "Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation," makes an interesting study of the workingman's right to leisure. She points out that "the struggle for the shorter working day is commonly described as the effort of the laborer to give as little exertion as possible in return for the pay he receives, and many workingmen passively accept this statement of the animus of their movement." The truth is, however, she brings out, that that struggle is really the effort "of wage-earning people to obtain, in the form of leisure, a part of their share of the universal gain arising from the increased productivity of every occupation, and due to the incessant improvement of machinery." Leisure, she maintains, is a human product produced in great abundance, just like so many other things in this century, and has become the accepted right of a large proportion of the public. But, like other human products, it is unequally distributed, and the masses struggle for it just as they do for the other commodities.

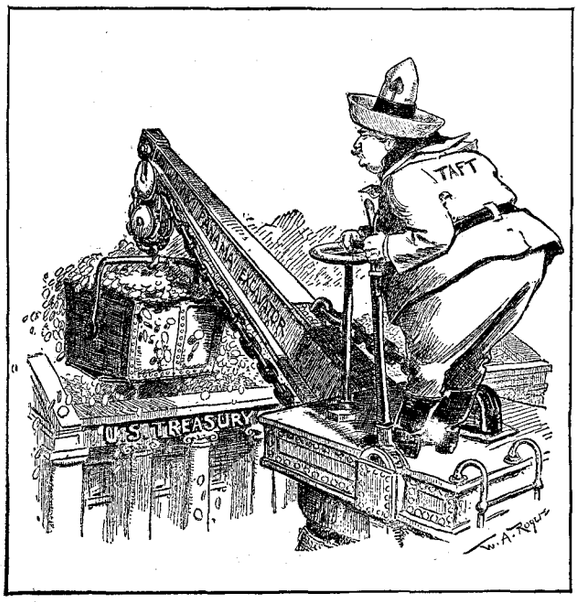
Daily leisure, the author tells us, is an essential element of healthy living:

"Without it childhood is blighted, perverted, deformed; manhood becomes ignoble and unworthy of citizenship in the Republic. Self-help and self-education among the wage-earners are as dependent upon daily leisure as upon daily work. Excessive fatigue precludes the possibility of well-conducted meetings of classes, lodges, co-operative societies and all other forms of organized effort for self-improvement. . . . It may be fairly claimed, that the establishment of regular daily leisure contributes to the health, intelligence, morality, lengthened trade life, freer charge of home surroundings, thrift, self-help and family life of working people. Granted that not all workers make equally valuable use of free time, just as members of the leisure class vary in the uses to which they apply their leisure, it remains true, that, without free time, these benefits are impossible. To be deprived of leisure is to be deprived of those things which make life worth living."

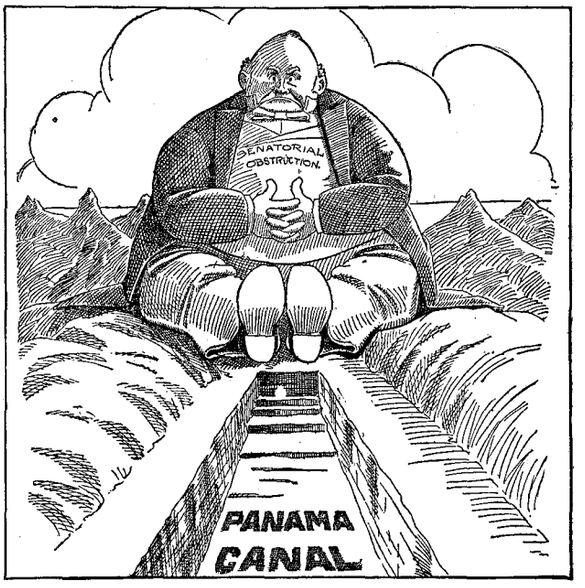
A great portion of the women of America have achieved leisure which they never sought. Everything is so arranged in their homes that they lead what is the nearest approach to a life of perfect ease. Of these women the writer says:

"It requires cultivation of the imagination to enable women thus fortuitously endowed with leisure to perceive an organic relation between their own possession of it and the productive activity of other women, and of children, in the manufacture and distribution of many things which were formerly prepared within the home; to make the connection between this free gift of the new industrial order to themselves and the struggle of the garment-workers, for instance, to secure by organization and trade agreements, and by statutes, the assurance that the needle-workers need not work more than eight hours in one day."

She goes on to add, however, that women of the prosperous classes have, many of them, been taking an active part in the efforts to establish legal claims to leisure for children and women industrially employed. As a member in bodies of semi-religious as well as of a civic character, woman has been active in her endeavors to establish the right to leisure for the overworked. The workers least able to fight for their right to leisure are women



WHERE THE HEAVY EXCAVATING IS BEING DONE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



ANOTHER ENGINEERING PROBLEM.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

PANAMA SNAP-SHOTS.

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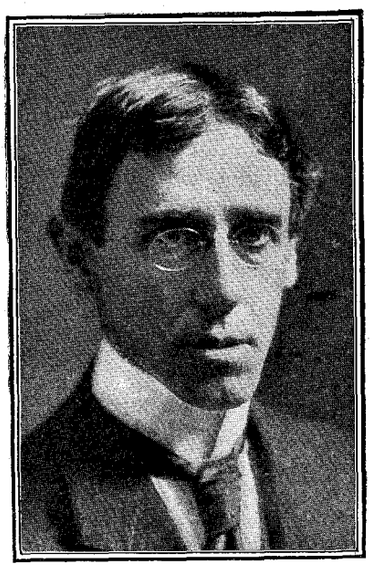
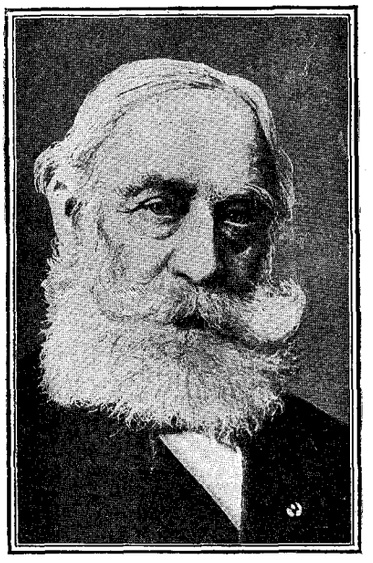


NORMAN HAPGOOD.

A jury decided that his severe strictures upon Justice Deuel for his connection with *Town Topics* were not libelous.



COLONEL MANN,

Editor and publisher of *Town Topics*, who secured some $200,000 from prominent millionaires not usually so generous to other people.

JUSTICE JOSEPH M. DEUEL,

Vice-President of the *Town Topics* Publishing Company, who also received a salary as counsel for that paper, while acting as judge.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF EDITORS.

and children. And it is on behalf of these that the greatest efforts must be made. In concluding, the author says:

"By the education of public opinion something has been accomplished toward establishing leisure in certain occupations. Thus an appeal has of late been made, with promise of increasing success, to the more kind-hearted and conscientious among the stockholders of Southern cotton-mills to vote their stock in ways calculated to obtain more humane hours of labor for the women and children employed in those mills. The hours of labor of the clerks and cash children in the stores of many cities have been improved in consequence of the efforts of the Consumers' League in some places, and of the Retail Clerks' Protective Associations in others, to induce the shopping public to exercise consideration of the employees in arranging the hours of shopping.

"The cigar-trade has long enjoyed the benefits of the short working day by reason of the relatively successful effort of the cigarmakers to apply in practical form the principle which all trade unionists acknowledge, and upon which thousands of them conscientiously act. Millions of dollars have been spent in advertising their label; cigars bearing it are made only in shops in which the working day is limited to eight hours; and working men of all trades have taken the trouble to give the preference in buying the cigars thus recommended. Here, therefore, the establishment of leisure for the workers has been accomplished by the effort of the workers themselves."

"CHADWICKING" THE MILLIONAIRES.

"ALL other Napoleons of finance are Russian generals," says the New York *World*, "in comparison with Colonel William d'Alton Mann, editor of *Town Topics* and publisher of 'Fads and Fancies.'" The remark is based on the Colonel's exploits as a borrower and sustained by his own testimony in the suit which Justice Deuel brought against Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, for criminal libel, for saying in an editorial that the judge should not be connected with a sheet of the character of *Town Topics*, which, he said, disseminated scandal about people who were not cowardly enough to pay for its silence. Mr. Hapgood was acquitted. Part of Colonel Mann's testimony follows:

Q. "Did you ever borrow any money from W. C. Whitney, Colonel?" A. "Yes."
Q. "How much?" A. "Ten thousand dollars."
Q. "Ever paid it back?" A. "Probably not."
Q. "When did you borrow it?" A. "Years ago."
Q. "Did you ever give him any security?" A. "No."
Q. "Did you ever have any financial transactions with J. R. Keene?" A. "Yes; I borrowed $90,000."
Q. "Any with John W. Gates?" A. "I sold him twenty shares of *Town Topics* stock."
"And you got $20,000 for it, didn't you?"
The Colonel grunted affirmatively, and admitted that dividends were few.
"Ever get any money from Collis P. Huntington?"
"Yes, I got $5,000. That was fifteen years ago. I paid it back in cash."
"How about William K. Vanderbilt?"
"Yes, I got some money from him," said the Colonel. "I can't remember how much."

The Colonel also mentioned among his creditors, past and present, Thomas F. Ryan, George J. Gould, Howard Gould, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The sum of the borrowings comes to nearly $200,000. Colonel Mann, the *World* adds, "is not man, but superman." The New York *Evening Post* calls the Colonel "the man with the muckrake," and decides to waste little sympathy upon his contributors because "a combination of wealth, notoriety and loose living makes some of our society people peculiarly vulnerable. It might be well, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Republic*, to vary the course of investigation in New York and take up social affairs. "Doubtless," adds the *Republic*, "Judge Deuel, Colonel Mann and others of their kidney could a tale unfold of frenzied finance, faked position, made-to-order aristocracy, fraudulent booms and purchased publicity that would make old Ecclesiasticus rise up from his grave and again exclaim, 'All is vanity!'" Possibly, suggests the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "it was a disinterested love of literature by which the men of millions were influenced." Vanity, the New York *Sun* thinks, "has proved that it pays too high a price for its gratification in lending countenance to such publications" as *Town Topics*, and the lesson conveyed, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "is that wealth is being heaped up superfluously in hands which are utterly lacking in the moral strength and training properly to possess and exercise such power."

The Colonel, observes the Washington *Star*, "has contributed a distinctly humorous chapter to the Book of Graft, which is now in the writing of the courts of this country." Decent journalism, the Hartford *Times* feels, "will heartily rejoice in the merciless exposure of the *Town Topics* brand of journalism," and what the public would like to see, concludes the Atlanta *Journal*, "is

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this crowd lodged in a public institution where the flies and mosquitoes would be kept from them by strong iron bars at every window."

NEW LIGHT ON BRITISH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

PROF. HUGO R. MEYER has been looking into the municipal operation of street railways in England and has written an article about them for *The Journal of Political Economy* (Chicago) that throws a very different light on the matter "from that cast by the rose-colored reports received from some of our consuls," as a writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, in summarizing his article. The consular reports, adds the latter observer, are merely "reproductions of the bouquets thrown by municipal officers in Great Britain at themselves, and are full of inaccurate bookkeeping, unwarranted assumptions, and begging of the real question," while "Professor Meyer has gone at the problem in the spirit of an original investigator and reveals in a striking way the inertia which has fallen upon the extension of street railways as the result of municipal operation and the circumstances which have naturally attended it." He continues:

"One of the most striking facts brought out is the relative inadequacy of the equipment of English cities with street railways in comparison with the cities of the United States. In the United States 41 per cent. of the cities and towns having a population of 5,000 and less than 6,000 were supplied with street railways in 1902; in the United Kingdom only 13 per cent. of the towns from 5,000 to 9,000 inhabitants had street railways. In the entire United Kingdom the street-railway routes as late as March, 1904, were only 1,840 miles, while in the United States these routes reached 16,652 miles. If at first blush the objection might be made that the United States extends over a wider area it is sufficiently answered by the statement that the number of people in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards is substantially the same in both countries—25,275,000 in the United Kingdom and 24,139,000 in the United States."

This extraordinary deficiency in local traction service, we are told, is directly traceable to the Tramways Acts, which have made it impossible to raise money for private enterprises, while the municipalities have contented themselves with building short bits of track where they were certain to pay or simply delaying any action until they had observed the results of private enterprise in other cities or countries. To quote further from this summary:

"In the five years, 1891 to 1895, as the result of legal restrictions which discouraged investment, only 34 miles of street railway were built in the United Kingdom. In a case in 1898, where a private company applied for authority to build six and a quarter miles of electric tramway in Scotland, the borough of Nelson concluded that it would be a good speculation to build the one and a quarter miles of the proposed route which fell within the borough and thereby cut the profit out of the proposed larger enterprise. Glasgow, whose local tramway enterprises have been so much heralded, has less that 140 miles of street-railway track for upward of one million inhabitants in the city and suburbs. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in 1901 no less than 91,200 inhabitants of the city lived in the condition of three to twelve persons in one room, while 194,300 persons lived in the condition of five to twelve persons in two rooms.

"The result of municipal jealousy of private enterprises in tramway construction has thus been to leave Great Britain far behind in providing her people with facilities for reaching comfortable and cheap suburban homes. Whenever private interests have sought to build up profitable routes they have been met by the sullen hostility of the municipal governments, which have preferred that there should be no traction service until population became so dense as to make it, under the loose methods of Government control, a source of certain profit to themselves. This opposition was partly evaded by what was called the 'Light Railways Act' of 1896, but when the time came for the renewal of this Act in 1901 Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, abandoned the bill which he brought in, 'simply and solely because it would have given rise to a large amount of discussion.' The municipal cities are bound together in a cohesive league to resist any measure which takes power from them to confer it on private corporations. The result has been to paralyze the extension of street railways in Great Britain, to deprive of electric power important manufacturing interests, and to keep the people huddled up in small unsanitary spaces near the centers of populaton, while their smug officials write rose-colored reports about the gross earnings of their carefully selected tramway lines, for throwing dust in the eyes of the public."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Russia needs $240,000,000. Here is Mr. Carnegie's great opportunity. —*The Chicago Tribune.*

Vice-President Fairbanks is about the only man who does not appear to be excited in these strenuous times.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

George Ade announces that he will write no more slang. We desire to announce that he will never write anything better.—*The Washington Post.*

What has become of that Russian douma? The Baltimore *American* suggests that April 1 would be a good date for it to meet.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

In course of time an announcement may be expected from Mr. Balfour to the effect that he has decided to retire from political leadership. —*The Chicago Tribune.*

Mrs. Chadwick, entering upon her prison term, probably regrets that she went into banking, instead of confining her activities to life insurance.—*The Washington Post.*

It is asking a great deal of a man of Mr. Depew's age to insist that he ought to undergo the manual labor of writing seventy-three separate and distinct resignations.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Talk of President Roosevelt for head of the University of Chicago may look to some persons like unjust discrimination against King Edward and Emperor William.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Mr. Rockefeller's mode of condoling with the University of Chicago on the loss of its president was characteristically illustrative of the theory that money talks. He sent a million dollars.—*The Baltimore American.*

The London *Saturday Review* says: "The average quality of spoken and written English throughout the United States has steadily deteriorated since 1865." It is surprising that *The Saturday Review* is willing to admit that the quality of spoken and written English in the United States is or ever has been of a quality that would leave deterioration possible.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE DOMINICAN QUESTION MARK.

THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Well, its remarkable, to say the least, how long at a time that acrobat of the Antilles can hold that pose." —Carter in the Minneapolis *Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

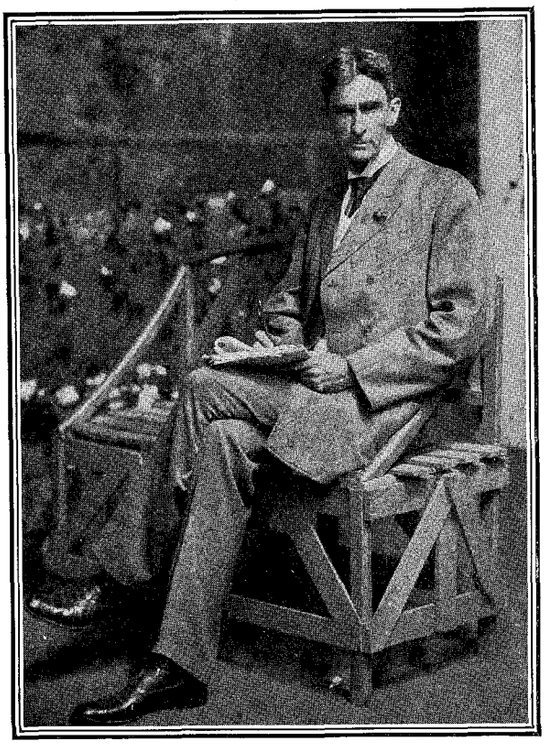
A PLAY THAT HAS STIRRED UP THE SOUTH.

"MY play is a demonstration of the truth of Abraham Lincoln's words: 'There is a physical difference between the white and black races which will forever forbid them living together on terms of political and social equality.'" This statement occurs in the Rev. Thomas Dixon's defense and exposition of his play, "The Clansman," on account of which the Southern press has been given over of late to what the Washington *Post* characterizes as "hysterical controversy." The nation must yet return to Lincoln's plan of colonization for the negro, urges Mr. Dixon in *The Theatre Magazine*, "or, within fifty years face a civil-racial war, the most horrible and cruel that ever blackened the annals of the world." He describes his play as "the dramatization of the paradox of an educated negro," and again as "the writing on the wall," which it will behoove the American nation to heed. A large portion of the Southern press condemns it as a perilous and vicious appeal to race prejudice. The play, which is a dramatization of Mr. Dixon's two novels, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman," claims to depict, without exaggeration, the awful suffering of the white man during the terrible reconstruction period in the South after the war. The rôle of hero in the piece belongs largely to the Ku Klux Klan, while the villain is Silas Lynch, a mulatto lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

"It has been found necessary everywhere 'The Clansman' is presented to exclude negroes from the 'colored galleries' for fear of assaults and clashes that might easily be precipitated during the progress of and immediately after the performance by a word spoken to or by a negro—a fact which is enough to condemn it as a popular play and to recommend its withdrawal from the stage," exclaims the Chattanooga *Times*. "It is bad, top, bottom and sides, and it hurts," says the Montgomery *Advertiser*. "It is as false and mischievous and exaggerated as Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" remarks the Washington *Post*. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:

"It is now many years since the first ill-advised production of Mrs Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Something like the tremendous wave of passion which that play wrought in the North, at a time when passion ran high, is being reproduced by 'The Clansman' in the South at a time when passion sleeps, but sleeps restlessly. In 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' the negro was shown at his best. In 'The Clansman' the negro is shown at his worst."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of South Carolina has adopted a resolution denouncing "in unmeasured terms the unspeakable play, 'The Clansman.'" A white clergyman, the Rev. W. C. Lindsay, of Columbia, declares that the tendency of

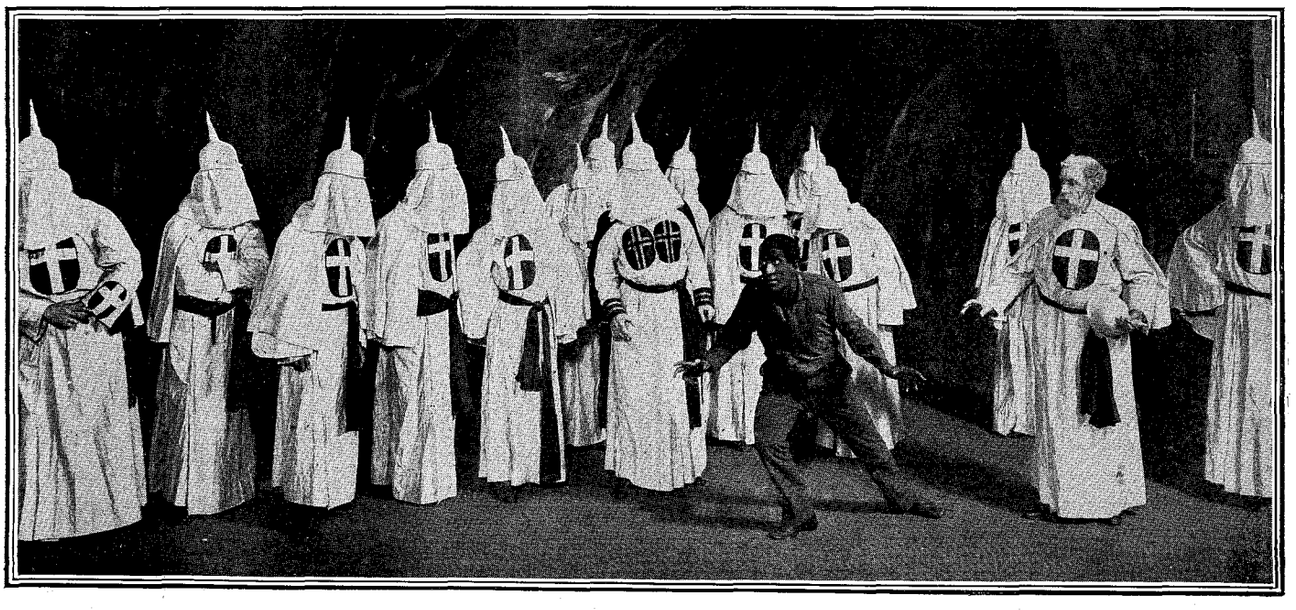


THOMAS DIXON, JR.,

His play, "The Clansman," has been bitterly attacked by Southern editors because of its strong appeal to race prejudice in the South.

the play is "simply infernal," while the Charleston *News and Courier* prints the following statement by the Rev. Richard Carroll, a colored clergyman who attended a performance:

"From the beginning to the end the negro was represented as a brute, a beast and a demon from hell. No play that has ever come to the South or has been exhibited in this country is calcu-



A SCENE IN "THE CLANSMAN."

Gus, a negro criminal, hypnotized in the presence of the Ku Klux Klan, confesses his crime in all its details.

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lated to do more harm to both races than 'The Clansman.' It appeals to the lowest and the meanest nature in the white man. Its moral effect upon him and upon all who see it is simply terrible in the extreme. It is an insult to Almighty God, and an outrage to humanity. Think of the children who were present, the little white girls and white boys. What will be the harvest of such seed sown in youthful minds is a terrible thought. No white man can witness this play without feeling mean and bitter toward the negro. When the play was over, I said to myself that it would not surprise me if some white man would put a bullet through me. I hastened out of the opera house and got away as quickly as possible. I have never been so demoralized in all my life—I have never had my feelings so wrought up. The self-control and patience of the white people who saw this play is the only thing that prevents them from beginning a wholesale slaughter of the negroes."

The speeches of Senator Tillman concerning the negro, adds the Rev. Mr. Carroll, "are the voice of an angel when they are compared with this play." "May God save the South from any more friends who evince their friendship by such productions as 'The Clansman'!" exclaims the Selma (Alabama) *Journal.* On the other hand, the Houston *Chronicle* (Texas) thinks that Mr. Dixon "has done a good work and done it well," and *The Post* of the same city endorses this view.

New York shows no inclination to take "The Clansman" as seriously as did the South, although Louis V. De Foe, in *The World,* characterizes it as "the theatrical year's shame," and Dr. Silverman, the well-known Jewish rabbi in New York, has declared that it ought to be prohibited. The Northern critics generally seem more concerned with certain alleged crudities on the artistic side than with the motive of the play. "To write a play," remarks *Collier's Weekly,* "requires, among other things, the art of repression—deftness, illumined suggestion, intelligent restraint; and yet Mr. Dixon has undertaken to write one."

NIETZSCHE'S VOGUE IN FRANCE EXPLAINED.

THE name heard most frequently to-day in literary Paris is the name of Nietzsche. The great German philosopher and man of letters is enjoying among Frenchmen a vogue, a passionate admiration, such as his own countrymen have never accorded him. His works have been translated into French, and some of them have sold in large editions. Critical studies on his philosophy have made their appearance, and the more serious magazines have fairly teemed with comment and biographical matter. He is hailed as the intellectual equal of Schopenhauer, and his work is acclaimed as an original and epoch-making achievement in philosophy. In a work which recently appeared in Paris, entitled "Nietzsche and the Reform of Philosophy," Mr. Jules de Gaultier discusses some new and interesting aspects of Nietzsche's genius. He has discovered a close affinity between the ideas of the modern German philosopher and those of certain of France's greatest writers. He says:

"As regards Nietzsche there has happened what has always happened upon the appearance of a new and highly original writer. His doctrine is at first received with a hue and cry and taxed with extravagance. Later on, when it is too late to trample it out, when it has triumphed over the outcry of the mob, and its individual note has dominated the general clamor, there is always some one to discover a resemblance with some note that has been heard before; the reproach of banality succeeds that of extravagance. It is to this second form of hostility, encountered by every doctrine which clashes with old habits of thought, that I desire to reply.

"It is asked whether all of Nietzsche's ideas have been expressed by him for the first time 'since men have begun to think.' Is it not possible to discover analogies between his thought and that of the Greek sophists? Does he not owe much to our own moralists, Rochefoucauld, Vauvenargues or Montesquieu? Did not Guyan, a French philosopher, precede him in the path that he seems the first to have entered upon? Are not the 'Essay on a Morality Without Obligation or Sanction' and 'The Religion of the Future,' books in which appear the ideas which are afterwards developed with passion in 'Beyond Good and Evil' and 'Zarathustra'? Are we justified, in France, in welcoming this foreign thought when we do not understand the voice of our own writers, or seem to lose the sense of their words? Is it not time to think whether we are not amenable to that criticism of one of Ibsen's characters, 'of being victims of delirious adoration which causes us to roam unceasingly to satisfy our need for admiring something outside ourselves'?

"The attack here varies slightly, and the renown in France of Nietzsche's achievement is represented as one of those crises of infatuation which seduce us from ourselves and our own sources, and cause us to give our whole admiration to foreign models. Before ascertaining precisely the original value of Nietzsche's thought as compared with that of certain of our own philosophers, it seems necessary to reply to this more general form of objection by which it is sought to combat his influence.

"The answer in this case should be very clear; for a crisis of imitation has been brought about among us by means of which our philosophic thought has been conceived in the image of the philosophic thought of Germany; this crisis, which was marked by the triumph of Kantism in higher education, and which had much influence upon good intellects of the second class, has left its mark upon so original an intellect as Renan. Now, the vogue of the philosophy of Nietzsche in France is precisely (and there should be no misunderstanding on this point) a reaction against the preceding infatuation in favor of German philosophy. All the protests raised against Nietzsche emanate from philosophers or writers who have been more or less subjected to this German influence, and while they believe that their protest is in favor of French principles, it is in reality in favor of those German ideas which saturated the French intellect in the course of that period of intellectual imitation. The philosophy of Nietzsche is, in effect, the most dangerous weapon ever aimed at the metaphysical moral system of Kant. At the very time that this craze of imitation was leading us away from our great men—Montaigne, La Rochefoucauld, Montesquieu, as obviously irrenconcilable with Kant—Nietzsche was acclaiming these French writers, was exalting our greatness by the admiration he professed for them, and was inducing us to retrace our steps and return to them. To see in Nietzsche's present vogue in France a crisis of infatuation for foreign thought is therefore sheer nonsense."

Mr. de Gaultier proceeds to point out that the popularity of Nietzsche in France should have a beneficent result, and is patriotic in its nature, since it is calculated to lead French literature back to its original high ideals. He says further:

"No one has ever expressed more earnest admiration for French culture than Nietzsche. Above all—and what is most valuable—no one has ever before set forth this admiration with the marvelous genius of a psychologist and analyst, has based it on more profound reasons, on a more subtle understanding of the subject, on so sure a critical method. It may be added, moreover, that his being a foreigner, a fact which makes it possible to reproduce his opinions without violating modesty, has enabled him to discern the essential elements of the French genius, which perhaps had been impossible in the case of a native Frenchman. Nietzsche, in speaking of the influence of Germany on France, called French style 'the unique form of modern art.' Searching thro the centuries of history in which human traits can be discovered, he finds no other worthy of being placed beside it except the Greek. Under the title of 'Books of Europe,' he says: 'In reading Montaigne, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, Fontenelle (particularly "The Dialogues of the Dead"), Vauvenargues, Chamfort, one is much nearer antiquity than in the case of any group of six authors of any other people,' and after eulogizing the style and content of these writers' books, 'which contain more true ideas than the books of all the German philosophers put together,' he concludes: 'But to express my appreciation more intelligibly, I should say that, had they been written in Greek, their works would have been understood by the Greeks. The most subtle of the Greeks would have been forced to approve this art, and there is one thing especially that they would have admired and adored—the irony of French expression.'

"Nietzsche's admiration for our great men is written large. He is thoroughly saturated with French thought. The first edition of 'Human, Too Human' was accompanied, in lieu of preface, by a page of Descartes, and the book was dedicated to the memory of Voltaire, in whom he saw 'as contrasted with all

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that followed him, a great lord of intellect.' 'The name of Voltaire on a work of mine,' said he, 'is in truth progress towards my true self.' And that which he rated at the very highest value in Voltaire was that gift (wherein he saw the seal of French genius) of bringing harmony out of contrasting things, of reconciling opposite qualities. It is in this sense that he said of Voltaire that he knew how to unite 'the very greatest intellectual liberty with a disposition of mind which was absolutely non-revolutionary.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NATIONAL NOTE IN RUSSIAN ART.

IT is not in "the sanguinary frenzy of mobs, but rather in the sustained and consistent message of contemporary literature, music and painting" that Russian life and character are truly portrayed, says Christian Brinton (in an informing and sympathetic article on "Russia through Russian Painting" in the February *Booklovers*). Mr. Brinton's article is inspired by the exhibition of Russian paintings, wood carvings, embroidery, lacquer work, etc., in New York, known as "Russia's First Fine Arts Exposition in America," and by the visit of the Russian peace envoys, the Russian players, and the Russian Symphony Orchestra, which last he speaks of as having achieved a "continued success in our midst." In the Fine Arts Exposition are more than six hundred canvases, of varying merit, from the brushes of one hundred and forty-eight painters of the several art societies and schools of St. Petersburg.

In the early days of Russian art, Mr. Brinton tells us, "the painter was crushed beneath archaic formalism and frigid academic precedent." Byzantine tradition and Italian and French ideals repressed all spontaneous, healthy impulse. But the national spirit was struggling for expression. First it appeared in literature—

"The modest, unwitting father of contemporary Russian painting as well as literature was Gógol, a furtive little man with the face of a fox and a great mass of dark hair flapping across his anxious brow. It is from under the mantle of the author of 'Tarás Búlba,' 'Evenings on the Farm near Dikánka,' 'The Revizór,' and 'Dead Souls,' that have sprung successively such writers as Goncharóv, Turgénev, and Tolstóy, and such artists as Répin, Pasternak, and Sérov. He died at forty, a pitiful religious mystic, without realizing that his sprightly humor, the keenness of his observation, and his scrupulous fidelity to local type had proved of incalculable stimulus to the entire nation."

Then came an artistic insurrection that overturned the autocratic rule of the Academy and brought the national note into Russian painting. We read:

"In 1863 a resolute band of students rebelled against the official routine of the Academy and established themselves as an independent group. They possessed fresh, invigorating ideals and boundless enthusiasm and soon became the immediate forerunners of the art of to-day. During their early struggle for recognition they were valiantly aided by the publicist Chernyshévsky, who upheld them in the press and gave them as their motto those magical words [*le beau c'est la vie*] which appear at the head of this article. And thus during years of eager, untutored endeavor Russian painting drew gradually closer and closer to a direct and vigorous interpretation of local scene and character."

The most important reason why Russian art is to-day so abundantly racial in accent, Mr. Brinton believes, is "the exceptional prominence attained during the past decade by the Rural Industries movement," of which he says:

"At Abrámtsevo, Taláchkino, Somolénka, and other provincial centers throughout the Empire have been established schools for assisting and directing the peasants in weaving, dyeing, embroidery, wood-carving, and similar branches of native craftsmanship. It is impossible too warmly to praise the intelligent efforts of such women as the late Helen Polénov, the Princess Marie Ténichev, Mme. Jakoúnchikov-Weber, and their co-laborers. By going back to the naive simplicity of early ornament as preserved among the peasants and by supplementing it with modern taste and invention they have enriched and fortified the art of the entire country. A number of men, among whom are Vrubel, Malioútin, and Golóvin, are devoting most of their energies to this movement, the influence of which on painting as well as interior decoration has already proved considerable. It seems, indeed, the leavening factor in Russian art, and is in essence but another and saner phase of that 'going to the people' which has been responsible for so much heartache and heroism."

The Russian woman and the Russian peasant are strong and sincere figures in the art of the nation. Mr. Brinton says of them:

"Ever since the Decembrists' wives shared their husbands' Siberian exile, and even before, the Russian woman has fought with passionate, tragic fervor for the social redemption of her country. Not only has she reformed her household and reared her children according to the highest possible standards, but she has been ready at any moment to face eternal snows or step upon the scaffold. Beginning with Olga, whose sacred ardor illumined for a space the sterilized existence of Oblómov, literature, and to a lesser degree art, have shown an unbroken succession of beseeching martyrs. You doubtless recall Helen, in 'On the Eve,' and Marianne, in 'Virgin Soil.' While you may not have seen Iarochénko's portrait entitled 'A Student,' you would easily recognize her. Women such as these could not for an instant consent to remain 'muslin girls,' or, as we would probably call them, 'chiffon girls.' They seem destined from the first for sterner duties. . . .

"Those same qualities of vigor, sincerity, and fearless, lucid presentation which established the supremacy of Russian fiction should achieve a similar position for Russian painting. The salvation of Russian art, as of all art, lies in a saving sense of nationalism. It is particularly true of Russia that her best expression flows direct from the sap of popular life and legend. Taste is rapidly becoming more general among the peasant workmen, and thus art is daily being refreshed by the simple, ingenuous beauty of native craftsmanship. To an instinctive, almost primitive, love of color will eventually be added a surer outline and a more chastened choice of subject. It is true that the 'Society of Traveling Exhibitions' does much toward stimulating public appreciation in the various social and intellectual centers of the Empire, yet the peasant who lives close to the great, throbbing heart of nature and who spontaneously translates his impressions into outward form is quite as important as his painter brother. Those humbler souls, so beset by wistful apprehension, and so full of artless fantasy, who spin their own thread,

"LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE KREMLIN," BY DZHENEV.

According to a custom prevalent among the Slavs of former times a living creature was usually buried beneath the first foundation stone of any important edifice.

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weave their own linen, and color their stuffs with vegetable dyes, indigo, marena red, and green from the saw-wort, must not be forgotten in any survey of Russian painting. For it is they who, in large measure, are responsible for what is best and most typical in an art which is both modern and barbaric, both insolent and tender. Because these same misguided muzhiks are to-day pillaging estates and murdering their landlords, it need not be assumed even by sensitive alarmists that the country is in danger of being torn asunder and forever obliterated. A nation which for over two centuries withstood that relentless Mongol domination can survive a few months, or years, of social and political disruption. The red-flag of anarchy, like the blue banner of Jenghis Khan, will in time give way before the enigmatic double-headed eagle of the Palæologus."

WORK BETTER THAN INSPIRATION IN MUSIC.

WHETHER inspiration or craftsmanship is the safer dependence for the creative artist is an old question which seems destined to remain a perennial point of discussion. Of special interest to many will be the personal testimony of Tchaikovsky, the great Russian composer, as revealed in Rosa Newmarch's recently published "Life and Letters of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky." This interest is the more general owing to the recent enthusiastic reception of the Russian conductor Safanov, in his interpretations of Tchaikovsky's works before American audiences. Music so full of dramatic passion as the "Symphonie Pathetique" might seem to have emanated only from a soul wrought by an acute crisis to the highest stress of inspiration. Yet this impression is somewhat shaken on reading a letter from the composer describing his customary habit of mind and his personal conviction regarding the general question of musical composition. His reference, by way of illustration, to Glinka, the Russian composer of two operas, "Life of the Tsar" and "Ruslan and Ludmilla," not only enforces his point, but reveals the estimate, elsewhere in the present volume enlarged upon, in which he held his musical compatriot. The following letter was addressed to the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich:

"Your Imperial Highness, . . . I should be delighted to meet Maikov [one of the most eminent of Russian poets] at your house to discuss the relations between art and craftsmanship. Ever since I began to compose I have endeavored to be in my work just what the great masters of music—Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert—were in theirs; not necessarily to be as great as they were, but to work as they did—as the cobbler works at his trade; not in a gentlemanly way, like Glinka, whose genius, however, I by no means deny. Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, composed their immortal works just as a cobbler makes a pair of boots—by daily work; and more often than not because they were ordered. The result was something colossal. Had Glinka been a cobbler, rather than a gentleman, besides his two (very beautiful) operas, he would have given us perhaps fifteen others, and ten fine symphonies into the bargain. I could cry with vexation when I think what Glinka might have left us, if he had not been born into an aristocratic family before the days of the Emancipation. He showed us what he could have done, but he never actually accomplished a twentieth part of what it was in him to do. For instance, in symphonic music ('Kamarinskaya' and the two Spanish overtures) he simply played about like an amateur—and yet we are astonished at the force and originality of his gifts. What would he not have accomplished had he worked in the same way as the great masters of Western Europe?

"Although I am convinced that if a musician desires to attain to the greatest to which his inspiration will carry him he must develop himself as a craftsman, I will not assert that the same thing applies to the other arts. For instance, in the sphere you have chosen I do not think a man can force himself to create. For a lyrical poem, not only the mood but the idea, must be there. But the idea will be evoked by some fortuitous phenomenon. In music it is only necessary to evoke a certain general mood or emotion. For example, to compose an elegy I must tune myself to a melancholy key. But in a poet this melancholy must take some concrete expression, so to speak; therefore in his case an external impulse is indispensable. But in all these things the difference between the various creative temperaments plays a great part, and what is right for one would not be permissible for another. The majority of my fellow-workers, for instance, do not like working to order; I on the other hand, never feel more inspired than when I am requested to compose something, when a term is fixed and I know that my work is being impatiently awaited."

TRANSITORINESS AS EVIDENCE OF A BOOK'S VALUE.

"THE greatest compliment we can pay to a book," says an editorial writer in the New York *Independent*, "is not to preserve it intact, like an indigestible lump, but to transmute it quickly into other forms, like digestible food." This is the age of plagiarism, he asserts, but there is no note of pessimism in his assertion. On the contrary, he points out that plagiarism is "the fundamental principle of the universe," and that "the most valuable book is that which is so well adapted to the times in form and matter that it is quickly absorbed." Thus "really useful ideas speedily become anonymous." He draws the following picture of modern literary industry:

"No tariff on the boundary of the century protects the literary industry from the pauper labor of antiquity. The reading rooms are filled with diligent students poring over neglected volumes in search of ideas so old that they will be new to this generation. Commentators, editors, biographers and critics swarm around every great book, seeking for forgotten ideas. The dump-heaps around all the abandoned gold mines of literature are worked over every few years by some new cyanide process in the hope of extracting still more of the precious metal. Old theories, fancies, suggestions, themes, plots, characters, that appear to have the slightest value to us of the present are continually being brought forward again in new and attractive forms. Everywhere about us we see the avatars of all the ancient religions, philosophies and systems since the world began. It is the age of plagiarism."

He quotes the aphorism that a thought is "his at last who says it best," but adds:

"Nobody ever says it best, therefore nobody can ever call it his at last. An author cannot copyright an idea, he can only copyright a form of words which transiently embodies it. The idea, if it is good for anything, soon becomes common property, and one does not have to buy his book to get it. We want no man's image and superscription on our current coin of thought. If it circulates rapidly it is soon worn off. . . .

"'Back to Kant' is the cry we hear. How can we? Kant is in our very veins. How much would the world lose if every copy of Aristotle's Metaphysics and Newton's Physics were destroyed? These could more easily be dispensed with than many of lesser value, for they are most completely embodied in thousands of other volumes, some of them much more readable now. Truth has many channels by which to reach us.

"The author who is worthy of immortality is he who is willing to be forgotten. The greatest compliment we can pay to a book is not to preserve it intact, like an indigestible lump, but to transmute it quickly into other forms, like nutritious food. The very transitoriness of literature at the present time is a sign that mental metabolism is active, and our civilization alive and healthy. After all, why should an author care to hand down his name to posterity? The author's chair is 'the Siege Perilous,' whereon no man should sit unless, like Sir Galahad, he is willing to lose himself to save himself.

"It is the Egyptian ideal of an immortality, this of being kept indefinitely in the semi-public burial ground of the anthology and school reader, to be wrapped like a mummy in layers upon layers of prefaces and appendices and injected with annotations as preservatives. To be inflicted as a task upon those one aimed to please; to have essays written to explain the jokes and light allusions whose only value consists in their being caught by the reader on the fly by instinctive and unconscious apperception; to have a knowledge of the intimate details of one's life made the boast of pedants and the criterion of culture; such a personal immortality is no more to be desired than that promised us by the seance-room, where one's spirit is at the call of any medium who wants to prescribe for a client's rheumatism."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TO STOP ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

THAT accidents at sea are due in some degree to a vicious system, or lack of system, in the appointment and promotion of officers on merchant vessels, is charged by Dr. I. Dupuy, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 23). What he says applies, of course, wholly to the French merchant marine, but it is not without interest to other countries where favoritism and incompetence on shipboard are not unknown. The remedies Dr. Dupuy finds in a marine civil service, in which each officer shall have entrusted to him the particular command or duty that he has been proved most competent to perform. This involves a certain increase in state supervision, which the writer justifies. He says:

"One of the most important guaranties of safety at sea is the knowledge and skill of the commander. All sailors, even the greatest authorities, have not the same conception of these two qualities; this may be easily explained by considering the recent rapid development of steam navigation, while conditions have been practically stationary for sailing vessels."

For these diverse duties, the author notes, the candidates for a captain's license must pass precisely the same examinations; experience counts for more than anything else, yet one license is supposed to cover all. Once in command of a vessel, he finds himself hampered by companies, directors and all sorts of landsman officials—fruitful sources of accident, the writer asserts. Favoritism alone, though it may be rare, may alone bring about disastrous consequences. He says:

"We could cite the career of such a captain, commanding a passenger steamer on one of the most crowded lines, who has in his record the loss of many vessels. Is that a guaranty of safety for the passengers who are entrusted to his care? We may be permitted to doubt whether those familiar with these anteceden's would embark without disquietude on a vessel so commanded.

"This example, amid many others not less to the point, leads to the principal conclusion that I desire to announce, namely, that companies should not be allowed to give the command of their ships to any captain of their choice, without other guaranty and other control than that of his license, as is now permitted by law. The companies should not plead the right of individual liberty and of the free disposition of their own goods; they are doing a public service in a public domain, and it is always understood that when such duties are in danger of falling into incapable or inappreciative hands, the state must step in and exercise control. Now in the present state of things the guaranty given to a commander by his rank of captain alone is shown to be insufficient; the public authorities recognize this, since they are talking of reforms; now here, we think, is how these should be brought about.

"First of all, by suppression, pure and simple, of captain's and officer's licenses. . . . By creation of a graded corps beginning at the foot of the scale with a rank corresponding to that of the present merchant marine apprentice, and continuing through those of third, second and first lieutenants, to those of second captain and commander. Each step of this grade should be made only after a stated period of navigation and after a test of skill by examination . . .

"The corps should be divided according to specialties, as, for example, into officers of steam navigation and officers of sail navigation. The same person should have access to both arms of the service. . . .

"There would not be so much innovation and revolution in such a reform as might at first be thought. It would in fact be only the official regulation of a state of things that already exists, and the substitution of state for corporation control, without the actual suppression of the latter. The companies would still remain free to choose any officer that had risen by merit to the proper grade, but they could not entrust the duties of that grade to an officer who could not justify his appointment by ability to pass a corresponding examination; there would thus be a sort of modification of the possibility of advancement by favor or by seniority alone.

"Of course the division of commanders according to specialties would be only official consecration of the present custom of those companies that employ captains by preference in duties that they know the best and where they have the greatest skill."

Under such a regime as this, the writer thinks, commanders would acquire a degree of independence which, without prejudice to the interests of any one, would enable them to care more systematically for their own safety and that of their vessels and passengers. Some of the results he specifies as follows:

"We should no longer see passenger vessels take on dynamite with their cargoes and pulverize human bodies and goods with a formidable explosion only a few miles out, as happened recently on the *Bambara* almost in sight of Marseilles. We should no longer see ships leave port overloaded, their load-line being submerged below water, absolutely paralyzed against the assaults of the sea and engulfed soon after doubling the first cape, as was the case with the *Lybia*, which crossed the Black Sea overloaded, took on a deck-load of old iron at Constantinople, and was never heard of after passing the Dardanelles. We should no longer see Mediterranean vessels leave Marseilles with only two officers, who, overwhelmed with a multiplicity of duties, are forced to abandon their work to inexperienced subordinates, and are therefore wrecked on the nearest islands, like the *Libau*, whose loss we are still mourning. We should never find firemen complaining to the public authorities that their chief engineers force them to keep up a pressure above the capacity of the boilers. We should see no more rotten hulls, no more life belts in tatters, taken hastily from some corner and thrown on the dock whenever some accident has aroused the attention of the inspection officers. With more liberty we should see less low complaisance, less cowardice and less lying; we should see more justice and at the same time more security and more confidence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FLAMING ARC LIGHT.

THIS new and powerful form of outdoor electric lamp, which was described in these columns over a year ago, and has been well-known abroad for several years, has taken a long time to make its way to this country. Now, however, it is becoming somewhat common in the larger cities, although still enough of a rarity, in the words of *The Electrical World*, "to cause picturesque comment." Says that paper (New York, January 13):

"The flaming arc is now with us and probably to stay. Its appearance is somewhat startling, even to a hardened technologist. It looms up from the street like a compressed conflagration, making the ordinary arcs look like blue candles, while the gas lights and ordinary incandescents have beside it about the apparent luminosity of a white bean. The splendid pale golden hue of the light looks queer at first to the eye that has gradually become accustomed to the bluish light of the enclosed arcs, but the effect, save for the unpleasantly great brilliancy, is altogether good. The common globe is totally unfitted for dealing with a source of so enormous brilliancy and should be replaced by a very strongly diffusing globe of at least double the ordinary diameter.

"The loss of light thus incurred is a very trivial matter, considering the enormous efficiency of the flaming arc. To put the facts conservatively it gives five to ten times as much light per watt as the common enclosed arc. . . . For the first time in the history of electric lighting one sees in commercial use on the streets lamps that can be rated at 2,000 candle-power without the need of any photometric apologies. . . . They completely outclass any other illuminant of human devising so far as efficiency is concerned.

"Unhappily, all of the flaming arcs as yet devised give off fumes in sufficient quantity to make them undesirable for ordinary use indoors. For street use, however, they are well adapted, save for the extra care required. Just what this will in practice amount to is at present uncertain. The consumption of electrode amounts to from three-quarters of an inch to an inch per hour, which permits all-night burning comfortably enough, but demands daily trimming. This puts them in the class of the old open arcs as regards attendance, and the carbons themselves, as well as the lamps, are just now relatively quite expensive. The greatly

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reduced energy required for a given light goes so far to compensate these expenses, that the flaming arc is quite certain to take rank as the cheapest known illuminant. Up to the present time that distinction has belonged to the so-called gas arc, the cost of which, however, is sufficiently near to that of the electric arc as to render it certain that the flaming arc will form a class by itself."

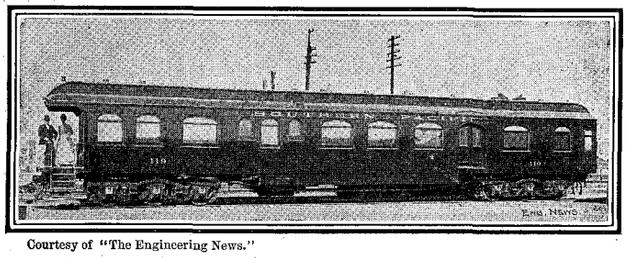
Although this light is at present unsuited for indoor use, the experimenters are pushing their work in this direction, and if they should succeed the results would be interesting. Says the writer already quoted:

"It would be hard to imagine any more economical or effective illumination for large interiors than diffusive lighting with the flaming arc for a radiant. Capable as it is of considerable variation in color, the resulting effects would be of great beauty and interest."

RAILWAY HOSPITALS.

THAT in case of railway accidents the care and relief of the injured receives much less attention than the clearing of the wreck and the opening of the line to traffic, is asserted by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, January 11). This fact, the writer thinks, is not due to lack of humanity, but rather to the greater impression made by the latter necessity on the minds of officers and employees alike. He goes on to say:

"At important towns, arrangements are usually made by which medical attendance can be secured when required, and the tool car of the wrecking train is sometimes equipped with stretchers, bandages and blankets, or even with a small medicine chest. In most cases, however, there is delay in preparing a relief train, and in getting doctors and nurses (with their equipment) to the scene, while the supplies and facilities are usually very inadequate, as the inevitable result of haste in getting the materials together in an emergency. Practically every railway and every division of an important railway has its own complete wrecking equipment and organization. At the terminal or division point is a derrick car, tool car, etc.; and arrangements are made to have an engine always in readiness and men to form the crew whenever an alarm signal is given. Whenever a wreck occurs this train is hurried to the scene and the work of clearing the wreck is taken in hand at once. But the persons injured, employees and passengers alike, have frequently to remain unsheltered and untended for a considerable time, and are then perhaps given insufficient treatment and transported to the nearest town in freight cars or ordinary passenger cars whose jolting may cause intense suffering. In fact, many of the after-results of train accidents are considered to be due to the exposure and the delay in receiving proper treatment.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News."

HOSPITAL CAR FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

"A few railways, however, probably not more than half a dozen in all, have made a small beginning in the establishment of hospital cars, to be kept in readiness at terminals or division points and sent out promptly to the scene of an accident. These cars are designed for the care and comfort of patients, are specially well fitted with springs to give an easy riding motion, and are fully equipped with all medical and surgical accessories. An operating table is usually provided for serious cases, but in general the car is usually employed only for minor and temporary treatment necessary to enable the injured persons to be transported in safety and comparative comfort to the nearest place where permanent hospital accommodation is available."

Courtesy of "The Engineering News."

INTERIOR OF HOSPITAL CAR.

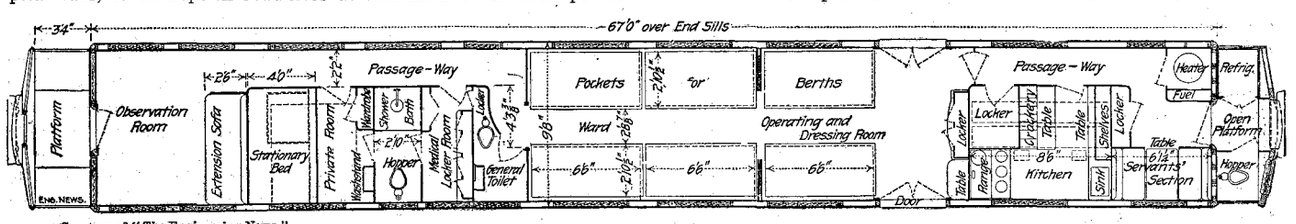
(Berths on the left are in position; those on the right are lowered beneath the floor.)

Pictures and plans of such a hospital car built by the Southern Pacific Railway and recently exhibited at the Chicago meeting of the American Railway Association, are reproduced herewith from the issue of *Engineering News* from which we have been quoting. The writer concludes:

"This car is exceptionally elaborate and expensive, but it is the intention to build other and less elaborate hospital cars to be stationed at different points on the company's system. While much is being done to increase the safety of railway travel, it would seem that railway companies might well give more attention to providing hospital or relief cars and perfecting methods of giving prompt and adequate relief to persons injured in railway accidents."

The Hair as a Health-Indicator.—Variations in the diameter of the hairs of the head have recently been investigated by a Japanese physician, Dr. Matsura, of Tokio, we are told by *Cosmos* (Paris, December 16). Says this paper:

"It is well known that in certain diseases, very decided variations have been found in the growth of the nails, both in length and thickness. He [Dr. Matsura] thought he would inquire whether it might not be the same with the hair. According to his results, all affections that have to do with the general state of the health diminish the diameter of each hair. The medullary layer may even be absent and the hard layer that it encloses may disappear. By studying the hair, the variations of thickness (which are more accentuated with coarse-haired than with fine-haired races), maladies may thus be diagnosed, and the length of the thinned zone indicates the approximate duration of the disease. Thus a person with a full head of hair carries with him



Courtesy of "The Engineering News."

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL CAR.

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his pathologic history in capillary terms. But with shaved convicts and bald-headed intellectuals the method would appear to be of little value. But from the point of view of the post-mortem examiner, the method, if its value should be confirmed, would appear susceptible of giving useful indications in some legal cases."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NERVOUSNESS AMONG BLONDS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ONE of the first conditions that come up for the serious consideration of the medical officer during his tour of duty in the Southwest, according to an article by Dr. V. E. Watkins, of the United States Army, in *The New York Medical Journal* (December 30), is the "nervousness" of the women. All of the army posts, and most of the towns, in this section are situated at an elevation of some 4,000 feet above sea level, and all physical ailments are popularly attributed to the altitude. The increased activity of lungs and heart attendant upon life in a rarified atmosphere naturally leads medical observers to the opinion that in some inexplicable way these phenomena are responsible for the marked nervous symptoms so frequent in the "land of sunshine." Says the author:

"The fact, however, that only a certain physical type is affected, and that many of those who complain of 'the altitude' had stable nervous systems before coming to the Southwest, makes it apparent that there are other factors tending to produce this nerve exhaustion."

A resumé of the cases which came under the doctor's observation during a service of nearly three years in Arizona shows that all of the patients were of light complexion—some decided blonds and others with varying shades of brown hair and blue eyes. In all patients the blue iris was present, and the word "blonds" is used as a general term. Men are not affected to the same extent as women. The manifestations of the trouble vary from a slight lack of self-control to a profound nervous depression. In nearly all patients there is a loss of self-control, with the irritability of temper and inconsistencies of character associated with a beginning neurasthenia. Unaccountable drowsiness, loss of weight without an appreciable cause, headaches, and physical exhaustion are frequently complained of. Says Dr. Watkins:

"The almost perpetual sunshine becomes very trying to some of these people, and I was informed of one woman who found it most restful at times to darken her rooms and light a lamp."

The author attributes the ailment of these blonds to the small amount of pigment in their skin, and claims that brunettes are seldom, if ever, affected. He also calls attention to the fact that the Indians and Mexicans of the Southwest are of extremely dark complexion, and therefore well protected against "injury from light." It will be noticed that these observations agree with those of another army surgeon, Dr. Woodruff, already noted several times in these columns.

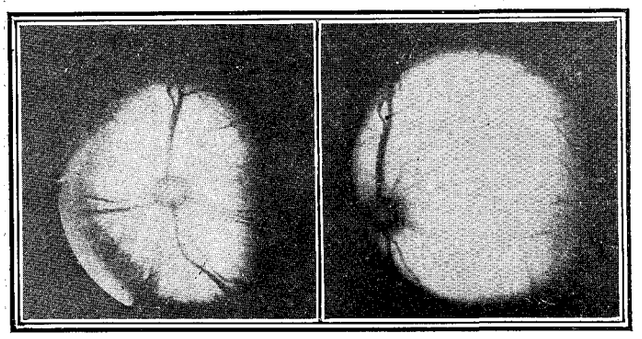
Electric Light for Polar Explorers.—A singular method of furnishing electric light in a ship intended for Arctic exploration has been proposed for the *Arctic*, the vessel to be used in Captain Bernier's expedition. The plan, which is available for any vessel passing the winter in high latitudes, is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 30):

"This plan is so unexpected and extraordinary that it must be noted with some reserve. The coal to be used for heating purposes, which cannot be replaced nor supplied in the seas where the vessel is to winter, may not be used to generate electricity, so the following combination has been devised: A windmill, operating when the wind permits, compresses air in a receiver. This compressed air runs a motor, which in its turn operates a dynamo that generates electricity, with which accumulators are charged. Finally the accumulators furnish the current necessary to illumine the lamps. It may be asked what will be left of the original energy after all these transformations. Happily the wind is not apt to shirk—whenever it really blows."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INTERIOR OF THE EYE.

AN apparatus by means of which it has become possible to obtain good photographs of the background of the eye has been devised by Dr. Walther Thorner, of the University Eye Clinic in Berlin. Says a writer in *The Sphere* (London), from which our illustrations are taken:

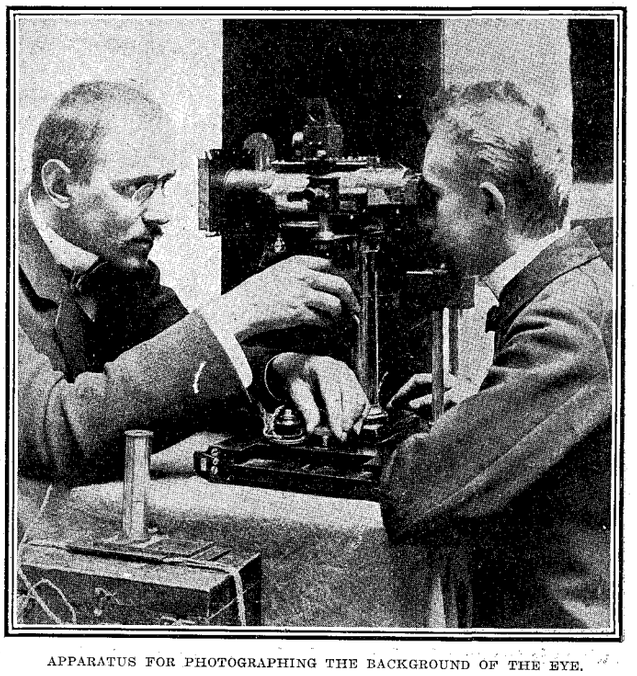
"This result, though long desired by oculists, has hitherto been found impossible. Dr. Thorner has, however, accomplished this important step in the treatment of eye diseases. His contrivance constitutes a material improvement of the ophthalmoscope in-



TWO DIRECT PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED BY THE INSTRUMENT.

vented by Helmholtz in 1850, which latter device only admits of looking at the background of the eye. Owing to its peculiar construction it has been impossible heretofore to photograph the interior or back of the eye. It is a matter of great difficulty to illuminate the interior sufficiently to take a serviceable picture, and even if strong sources of light were used the exposure would last too long, rendering necessary a fixation of the eye, which in turn would entail serious inconvenience to the patient.

"Dr. Thorner first succeeded in obtaining photographs of the eyes of cats, but the interior of the human eye being much darker it required many improvements before good photographs of the interior of human eyes could be taken. The changes proved perfectly satisfactory. With a soft light the eye is first so focussed that its back yields a clear image on the photographic plate. The



APPARATUS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING THE BACKGROUND OF THE EYE.

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plate put in, the camera itself is opened by pressure on a special lever, and a flashlight composition is ignited by means of an electric spark generated in a storage battery. Thereby the background of the eye is lighted up for a moment sufficiently to produce a good image on the plate.

"It is possible to distinguish healthy eyes readily from sick ones, the eye of a strongly short-sighted person being, for instance, characterized by a peculiar ring around the sun-like illuminated centre. Oculists will now be enabled to watch the progress of eye diseases or disorders step by step. The apparatus also permits of taking a picture of any separate part of the interior of the eye."

TO PATENT OR NOT TO PATENT.

"SHALL we patent our invention?" asks W. D. Graves in the head-line of an article in *The American Machinist* (New York, January 18). His answer, which is contained in the body of the article, may be condensed into the phrase, "that depends." Such immense fortunes have been made through patents that they are often held almost in reverence, and the inventor is apt to think of the patent as a direct source of wealth, rather than as a mere shield against competition. After noting this, Mr. Graves goes on to say:

"Contrary to the general shadowy impression, which patent attorneys are careful not to dispel, capitalists are not generally watching the *Patent Office Gazette* for a chance to invest in every untried invention reported therein. The cost of procuring the patent is usually a very small fraction of the amount required to get the article started on the market.

"An *idea* is not patentable, but any *novel combination of parts* is, whether it be practical or not; and the Patent Office gives no information as to its practicability; hence it is obvious that the first thing to do with our bright mechanical ideas is to put them in material working form and to test their practicability. A patent gives no power. It is at best only a guaranty from Uncle Sam that no one but the patentee will have the privilege of making and vending the device covered by it; and, if no one else wishes to make such device, it is obviously useless to patent it. Having material assurance of the practicability of our invention, it is well, before proceeding to apply for a patent, to find if anyone else wants to make it and if he is willing to pay for the privilege of so doing; or, if we wish to engage in the manufacture ourselves, to learn something of the market for it.

"In devising the subject of a successful patent, mechanical ability is not more essential than is good judgment as to what will sell. Once a want becomes known there are thousands of skilled mechanics ready to attempt the supply of it; and, where a thousand men, skilled in the line to which it is related, set about to supply a want, nine hundred of them will produce devices essentially similar; so the chance of anyone making a marked success is comparatively slight; but wealth and honor await the man who *foresees* a demand, supplies it, and adequately protects his device."

Mr. Graves warns the youthful inventor, who is chary of publicity for fear that someone will steal his ideas, that after attempting to market a few patents, he may rather incline to feel flattered if somebody *would* steal one. There is little danger of theft of this kind, the author tells us, most of the reported cases being simply coincidences, and while it is well to be able to prove priority of invention by witnesses it is also well to know how the device strikes other people before investing much in it. He goes on:

"While it is well to get as many opinions as possible, seeking rather the unfavorable than the favorable, they are of use only to clarify one's own judgment, which must needs be the final basis of decision. It is well to test a thing by placing it tentatively on the market, and, if people who are so ready to say 'it is a good thing' evince a disposition to *buy*, there is yet ample time to procure a patent, as a thing may be on the market and in public use for two years before it becomes public property. Then, having the patent, we must be prepared to work, *work* and *pay* to lead others to see the merit so evident to us.

"It is said, doubtless truthfully, that over 90 per cent. of all business enterprises fail; and, if this is true of old and tried lines, where is the occasion for surprise if 99 9-10 per cent. of the new ones do likewise? In perfect accord with the divine law of compensation, in all business where there is a possibility of gain, a risk proportionate to the prospective gain must be taken. No man can tell with any degree of certainty whether a device will sell or not, and an 'expert' is about as likely to err as another, in some respects more so. . . .

"There are probably few, if any, devices on the market to-day which have a more extensive sale than the sectional bookcase; and it is told of the inventor, by one in a position to know, that, at the time of its conception, he was at work on a folding crate for the shipment of chickens; and that, after a thorough canvass and discussion, in which discussion several 'experts' took part, it was decided without a dissenting voice that, while the bookcase might sell to a few professional men, the market would be very limited as compared with that of the chicken crate, so it had better await the completion of that device—and wait it did. The sales of the chicken crate possibly reached a dozen (if memory serves, most of those were returned), while the sales of the bookcase have been beyond estimate and are still growing.

"Things which the most perspicacious business men think will have a large sale are often found to meet with no favor whatever, while things at which they laugh, as ridiculous, sometimes have phenomenal sales. No one can tell until he tries. If he fails, he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has evolved something from his own brain of which future generations may make use, and his name is at least permanently enrolled among many which are great—more permanently recorded than if it were inscribed on a tablet in the Hall of Fame; and, too, it is an open question if he who tries and fails, and tries again, is not entitled to more credit than are many of those who succeed; as to the cash returns, that's different."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

In relation to the "white blackberry," whose origin is ascribed to Luther Burbank in an article recently quoted in this department, W. M. Peteet, of Greenwood, Miss., writes us as follows: "This is possible, but they grow in Leflore County within five miles of Greenwood, Miss., to some extent; that is, at least several water-buckets full are gathered every season."

British physicians dislike the telephone, according to *The Hospital* (London, December 30). Says that paper: "They have felt the tyranny of the telephone, groaned under it, suffered from it, and would be glad to obtain relief from it. In any circumstances there is little peace for the medical man, for sick persons and their relatives are often lacking in consideration; but the constant resort to the telephone on the part of patients whose illness is often more imaginary than real, has greatly added to the doctor's worries without augmenting his income. How to remedy the evil is another matter; and we are afraid that unless or until a code of ethics of the telephone is recognised and as scrupulously observed as any other amenities of modern society, it is likely to increase rather than to diminish."

Invisible ink and sympathetic ink are beaten entirely by a new development in preparations of this nature reported by a French trade journal, *La Papeterie*, as translated in *The Publishers' Circular* (London). Says this journal: "This is nothing less than a disappearing paper. The paper intended for this temporary use is submitted to the following process: It is first steeped in acid (sulphuric acid by preference), diluted according to the lease of life it is intended the material should possess. It is afterwards dried and glazed, and the acid superficially neutralised by means of ammonic vapor. But the acid still remains in the pores, and that paper is infallibly doomed after an existence more or less prolonged, as the case may be. It is certainly a most useful invention, and should commend itself strongly to those who cannot trust their correspondents to 'burn their letters.' It would be rather unpleasant for the holder of what he thought was a good I. O. U. to find it had melted into thin air."

Referring to the article on a new form of windmill, translated from the French in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 6, our attention is called by Walter D. Groesbeck, of Washington, D. C., to a United States patent granted on January 4, 1898, to J. C. P. Soerensen, who is apparently the same Danish builder mentioned in our article. Our correspondent writes: "You will observe that his invention was disclosed to the American public, through his published patent, more than eight years ago. I send you this patent merely to illustrate the extent to which arts and sometimes apparently valuable inventions are overlooked and practically immured in the Patent Office for long periods before ever coming to the attention of the general public by notice in periodicals. This is a circumstance frequently noted by persons having access to the records of the Patent Office." The enclosed patent is for "new and useful improvements in conical-center sails for windmills," and apparently refers to the mill described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, although the specification makes no mention of the spaces between the vanes, which were insisted upon by the French writer as an essential feature of the design.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE FIRST QUARTER-CENTURY OF "CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR."

SUCH a movement for vital Christianity among the young the world has never before seen, asserts the Rev. Amos R. Wells in a pamphlet describing the Christian Endeavor movement. This movement celebrates, on February 3, the end of its first quarter century. Mr. Wells describes the modest beginning and remarkable growth of Christian Endeavor, which came to birth as a purely local experiment in a Congregationalist parsonage in Portland, Me., and spread spontaneously until it is now a great interdenominational organization, flourishing, with a membership of more than three and a half millions, in sixty-nine different countries, and representing in the United States alone more than thirty denominations. "The wonder," writes Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of New South Wales, "is that one society, with fifty members only, in a little over twenty years, should expand into more than 64,000 societies, with nearly 4,000,000 members."

The founder of this organization is the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, now president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and editor-in-chief of *The Christian Endeavor World*. In connection with the celebration of the anniversary it is purposed to establish a fund for the building and maintenance of an international headquarters, which will be at the same time a memorial to the work of Dr. Clark. It is pointed out that during these twenty-five years Dr. Clark has carried on the world-wide work of Christian Endeavor without expense to the churches.

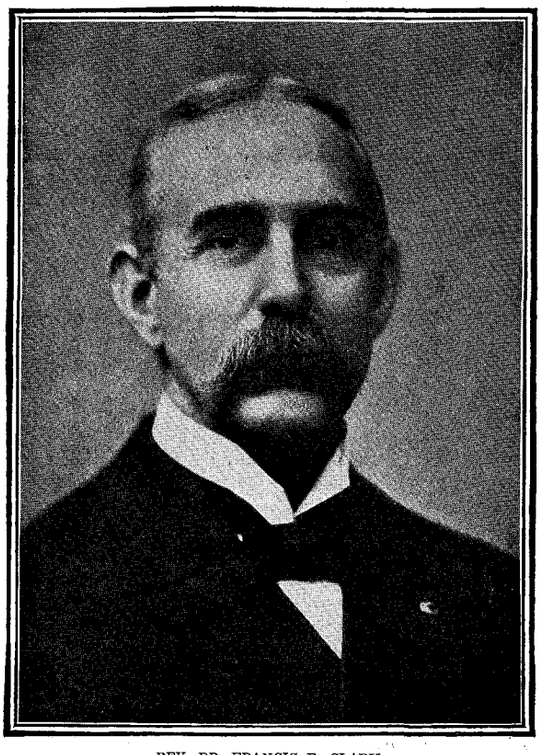
Christian Endeavor work, Mr. Wells reminds us, is "for the young people of all the churches, and is entirely under the control of representative pastors from each denomination." In the early days of the movement the fear was often expressed that the work would make the young people immodest and pharisaical. That misgiving seems to have disappeared except in Norway, where Christian Endeavor is "making a cautious beginning." Many eminent men are quoted in praise of Christian Endeavor as a movement within the churches, yet making for interdenominational rapprochement. The recent formation of the Congregational Christian Endeavor Union—a denominational banding together of Christian Endeavor Societies for denominational ends—shows very clearly, says Mr. Wells, "how consistent is interdenominational fellowship with denominational loyalty."

"I know of no organization so admirably adapted for deepening and quickening the spirituality of its members, and for training them for real and definite service for the church of Christ," writes the Rev. F. J. Horsefield, Rector of St. Silas's, Bristol, England. He adds: "Its adaptability to all evangelical denominations has been abundantly proved." Mr. Wells says in his pamphlet:

"Many millions of young people have enlisted under its banner, 'For Christ and the Church.' Its literature has been translated into scores of languages. It has led hundreds of thousands into the church, and has induced hundreds to become ministers of the gospel and missionaries of the cross. Millions of young people have been trained by it, as no agency has ever before succeeded in training young people, to take their places among the mature workers in the churches. Boards of church officials, the Sunday Schools, the prayer meetings, the charity work, missions, evangelistic work, Christian work of all kinds, are now feeling the blessed results of this training of the young by definite Christian principles and practice."

We quote as follows from the New York *Christian Herald's* comment on the Christian Endeavor movement:

"One great secret of its success has been the principle of definite obligation. The pledge was a vital element of the original constitution, and has been deemed fundamental in the whole history of the Society. Flexibility, however, has been possible, and an agreement, a covenant, a promise, in exceptional instances, has been accepted as the equivalent of a pledge. This has been particularly necessary in order to generate beginnings in some cases, and in the hope that a Society once organized would graduate from the good to the better and the best. It has also been inevitable in foreign countries, and especially in Turkey. The pledge centralized upon participation in prayer meeting regularly as a matter of Christian duty, and for awhile during its early



REV. DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK,
Originator and leader of the Christian Endeavor movement, which is now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.

history, the Society was cultivating the spiritual life of its members exclusively, but the object of its founder and the working of its constitution provided from the beginning for doing things, and there is scarcely a phase of Christian activity which has not been exemplified and amplified by the Endeavor Societies. The members have contributed to missions, home and foreign, have erected churches, founded and sustained charities, remembered the poor and the prisoners, sought out the lonely and forsaken, and been almoners of good to multitudes of needy souls."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AS THE RECONCILER OF CHRISTENDOM.

IS Christianity capable of meeting the demand of the twentieth century religion? This is a question put by the anonymous author of a recent volume in the "Crown Theological Library" entitled, "The Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century." Christianity, in his use of the term, is the historic Christianity, to be distinguished from the "religion of Christ" which, as the religion of the future, he sees to be emerging from the nineteen centuries of Christian tradition. Such a Christianity he sees as one "losing the protection of dogmatic metaphysics," and enduring, "if it endure at all, as a religion not proved by theological argument, but proving itself true in the lives of individuals and nations."

While such is the ideal of a future religion, the denomination through which such an ideal may be approached does not seem so easy of discernment. Unitarianism, as one extreme, and Catholicism, as the other extreme, he finds equally unsatisfactory. Unitarianism, when taking a further step, goes, curiously enough,

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in the direction of ritualism, a reaction that is explained by "a certain *hardness* and *dryness* in an ultra-Protestantism, the natural development of which has been almost purely intellectual." He then proceeds to inquire whether a compromise may not be possible between the extreme individualism of Protestantism and the extreme ecclesiasticism of the Roman Church, a compromise which should preserve the Christian religion from being, on the one hand, "narrow, limited, presumptuous, and importunate," and on the other, "vain, erroneous, superstitious, and idolatrous." This question, he says, looks for its answer to the great attempt at such compromise—the Church of England. To quote further:

"In point of fact, one of the plain results of the present decreasing confidence in the ability of dogma to protect itself is an increasing interest in the Church which never left it wholly unguarded by 'observance,' in the Church whose Protestantism was never more than partial; who protested only against the abuses of the Catholic idea, not against this idea itself; and who, in this moderate spirit, sought to intrench a moderate amount of dogma in a moderate amount of ecclesiasticism, enough dogma to make a firm creed, in enough ecclesiasticism to take care of it. With the existing religious outlook it is natural—to me it seems inevitable—that religious men and women should look to this Church of the Middle Way as a possible refuge, and even as a possible 'reconciler of Christendom.' Have we not been told that it is that very Freedom whom the twentieth century reverences that turns to scorn the 'falsehood of extremes'? Is not the 'Middle Way' not only the expedient way, but the true way of liberty? The *Via Media* in general has always been well spoken of, and the history of the Anglican Church—a term which, as I use it, covers, of course, all the branches of this Church—must be of profound interest to all who cannot resign the hope of that far-off divine event, the evolution of a Christian Church which shall be truly Catholic, nay, truly Christian, for, as Sabatier says, 'no reform, no progress, no perfecting, can raise Christianity above itself; that is to say, above its principle, for these reforms and this progress only bring it into closer conformity to that principle; that is, make it more Christian.'"

The Anglican Church, the writer points out, has always been "open to attacks from Rome and Geneva, always engaged in an internal struggle to prevent her high-churchmen from becoming out-and-out Catholics, and her low-churchmen from becoming out-and-out Protestants." In spite, however, of desertions to the right and to the left, "she has never shown greater vigor, relatively to the other branches of the Christian Church, than she shows to-day." The very cause of this present-day vigor of the English Church, he continues, though hidden, "contains a greater menace to the preservation of her double nature, and thereby to her peculiar individuality,—than she has ever yet encountered." He says further:

"Never having been Protestant enough to lay sole stress upon dogma, she is less perturbed by the disintegration of dogma than are her purely Protestant neighbors, and herself taking refuge more and more in her reformed Catholicism, she offers this refuge to those who, troubled by the tottering of dogmatic structures, are yet not prepared to go all the way, and to seek protection from Roman Catholicism. And the offer is frequently accepted. Never has her position as a half-way house stood the Anglican Church in better stead. But if this half-way house becomes any more divided against itself than it is at present, how shall it stand? And how, under the existing conditions of religious thought, shall it avoid such increasing division? The mills of God grind slowly, but they have been grinding steadily upon Protestantism since the sixteenth century, and circumstances which in the past have favored the 'comprehension' of the English Church, favor it no longer. The two stools upon which she originally planted herself are being drawn further and further apart,—it would seem as if she must in the end hold definitely to one or the other. Which does she really value most,—her Catholicism or her Protestantism?"

During the past hundred years, the author points out, "the logic of Catholicism and the logic of Protestantism have alike been demonstrating the truth of the proposition that 'there is no middle term between the rule of the letter and the rule of the spirit.'" Catholicism has become more and more a religion of authority, and Protestantism, in putting aside "the external authority of the Book" is showing itself, "in its very nature, a religion of the spirit." If the Anglican Church remains Protestant, he says, "she must accept the inevitable development of Protestantism—its development sooner or later, into a religion of the spirit." But if she values her ecclesiastical organization more than her Protestantism, her logical course would seem to be for the ritualists "to burn those troublesome articles, heal the breach, which, after all, is only of yesterday, and find their way back into that powerful Church of history which admits no embarrassing doubts of its infallibility." The "Low Church" wing, he conceives as not likely ever to part with its Protestantism, and the spirit of the Broad Church makes it seem not impossible that it may yet prove "a congregation of faithful men" bound together by a purely spiritual bond.

JAPAN AS A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION FIELD.

THE Catholic Truth Society of England and its sister organizations in this country recently published a pamphlet containing timely and interesting information concerning religion in Japan. The pamphlet is from the pen of Father Casartelli, a well known Italian priest, whose information has been obtained at first hand. His views are somewhat at variance with the opinion that the new Japan furnishes a promising field for Christian proselyting. The Italian missionary asserts that unbelief and a spirit of atheism have followed in the wake of Western material progress, and says that the original naïveté of the Japanese which predisposed them in favor of the Christian tenets has largely disappeared. The most popular book of the day is an avowed anti-Christian work by Professor Inoue Tetsujiro, of the Imperial University, who had studied at the University of Berlin. This book, written in an attractive, "almost irresistible" style, has had an immense success. It endeavors to rehabilitate Buddhist pantheism by clothing it in the garb of German philosophy, and puts forth as its main thesis the doctrine that Christianity is inimical to the welfare of the Japanese state and family. It asserts that Christianity is anti-Japanese, and that the true religion of Japan is patriotism. An answer to this work by a Christian missionary, Mr. Ligneul, has been suppressed by the government.

Referring to the amazing changes that have been brought about in recent years in Japan, Father Casartelli says:

"Unfortunately this civilization thus suddenly thrust upon the Japanese people is of a purely materialistic nature. As is the case in India, European education, the spirit of 'corrosive criticism,' has shattered belief in the ancient religions of the country, whose puerilities and superstitions have become only too apparent to more enlightened minds, and there has been substituted no form of religious belief in their place. The result is a blank scepticism, a purely negative rationalism."

Father Casartelli describes the early Catholic missions in Japan, which were wiped out of existence in the 17th century by the twenty years of ferocious persecution which followed the edict for the extirpation of Christianity, issued in 1614. The last bishop of the ancient church of Japan, the writer tells us, was burnt alive in 1624. After this era of persecution and martyrdom, "a silence of death" settled down upon Christianity in Japan. "The one million, eight hundred thousand converts," writes Father Casartelli, "had become extinct." His figures for the four dioceses in Japan to-day show over 50,000 Roman Catholic communicants. Of present and future conditions he writes:

"There are many dark clouds looming over the future of Catholicity in Japan. The era of actual persecution is over, but it may well be doubted whether the dangers that seem to threaten are not more formidable than the fire and sword of the persecutor. The bishops' reports are full of these perils. The Archbishop of Tokio enumerates four agencies at work which impede the ad-

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vance of Catholicity: the active hostility of the bouzes, the antagonism of the sects, political agitation and the growing dislike of foreigners, and chiefly the anti-Catholic press."

Claudius Ferrand, a Catholic missionary in Tokyo, discusses the same topic in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia) for January. He admits that public opinion in Japan "is adverse to Catholic thought and antagonistic to the doctrine of Him who is the central influence of that mental progress which has changed the face of the Western world;" and he alleges that "Protestant propaganda has, without wishing or even suspecting it, been the occasion, more than any other agency, of throwing this country into the fatal current of atheistic rationalism which predominates everywhere among the educated." To the keen intellect of the Japanese, he asserts, Christianity is a kingdom divided against itself. The number of Catholic baptisms, we are told, is between four and five thousand every year. But the following fact, says this writer, demands reflection: "Our influence has not yet been felt among the Japanese upper classes—that is to say, among the officers and functionaries, deputies, judges and advocates, professors and students."

THE LATEST DEFENSE OF LUTHER.

PROBABLY the most noteworthy book in recent Protestant literature is a systematic and exhaustive reply to the attacks that have for nearly a generation been made on the character of Luther by Roman Catholic scholars. The work in question is a solid volume of 758 large octavo pages, entitled, "In Defense of Luther Against Rome," the author being Professor Dr. W. Walther, a recognized authority on the history of the Reformation period, and a member of the theological faculty in the University of Rostock.

The occasion and the character of this Lutheran apology on a grand scale are thus stated by Walther himself:

"For a generation and more the person of Luther has been the favorite object of the attacks of Catholic scholars, attempts being made in accordance with the principles of correct historiography and on the basis of first sources to prove that Luther was a man of exceedingly corrupt character, a glutton and a drunkard, and a protagonist of the most shameless immorality. The father of this anti-Luther crusade was the late historian, Dr. Janssen, who began an extensive work entitled, 'The History of the Germans Since the Close of the Middle Ages,' the chief purpose of which was to demonstrate scientifically that the Reformation was the greatest misfortune that ever befel Europe, religiously, politically, socially and economically. There was method in Janssen's madness, as he cited chiefly Luther's table talk, tearing the citations, authentic and non-authentic, out of their connection, and thus with a show of reason making Luther condemn himself.

"Since the death of Janssen lesser lights in the Roman Catholic Church have not been able to sleep on account of this writer's laurels and have tried to demonstrate in detail what Janssen attempted to prove in reference to the whole man and his work. An especial point of attack was the death of Luther, and scores of brochures and articles were written to prove that Luther, after a night of drunken carousals committed suicide by hanging himself to his bedpost. This preposterous claim was, however, largely crushed by the writings of more fair-minded Catholic scholars, and only the lower type of interconfessional polemics now still make use of the charge.

"The whole matter, however, has been revived by the new work of the recently deceased Denifle, a man of recognized scholarship in the inner church history of the close of the Middle Ages, who, after the production of a number of excellent historical books, surprised friend and foe by his 'Luther and Lutheranism,' in which after the manner largely of Janssen, he sought to give the halo of scholarship to the grave charges against Luther's personal character and convictions. At once the leading Protestant Church historians of Germany sprang to the defense of the man whom they with perfect unanimity regard as the greatest churchman since the Apostle Paul. The arguments of Luther's defenders were so powerful that Denifle could at last give no other reply to Harnack than to call him 'a liar,' a fact which caused the latter publicly to declare that he would no longer cross swords with a man of Denifle's type. The sudden death of Denifle in Munich while on his way to Cambridge to receive the doctorate of theology, put a temporary end to the rather bitter controversy."

Walther's volume is divided into three parts: (1) Luther's legitimation; (2) Luther's weapons; (3) Luther's character and morality. In the first part such questions are discussed as: Does Luther undermine the authority of the Bible? He has been charged with so doing, because of his more or less critical view of certain Biblical books—notably the Epistle of James, which in comparison to Paul's letter, he called a "rather straw epistle." Another question discussed is: Did Luther falsify the scriptures in his translation? This charge has been advanced because he makes Paul say in Romans that we are saved by faith *alone*, this last word not being found in the original Greek. Again the charge is examined as to his certainty of redemption, it being claimed that he was afraid to abide by his principle of justification by faith. It is argued that the Catholics cannot understand the spiritual struggles in Luther's soul, and necessarily misinterpret these as evidences of a lack of faith in his own teachings. In this connection the suicide question is discussed fully and fairly.

In the second part of the work Luther's bitter and apparently vulgar language, his impetuous scolding, is discussed as a phenomenon common to his age, and as provoked by the works of his antagonists. But the real burden of the defense falls upon the third part, since the bitterest attacks of Luther's enemies were directed against his moral character. Questions pertaining to the sinful lusts and sexual matters are discussed in detail, especially the charge of gluttony and drunkenness so regularly charged against him. In this respect Denifle had advanced no fewer than fourteen separate reasons to prove that he was a drunkard, especially the famous term "Doctor plenus" ascribed to him. Walther examines and refutes these step by step.

No attempt is made to represent Luther as any better than he was, least of all as a perfect man. He had many of the weaknesses of his times, especially in the language that he used; but these things he shared with his antagonists of that day.

In commenting on this book the Protestant papers seemingly all agree that it is a masterpiece. It is considered by them at least as a complete vindication of Luther, by a leading scholar, against the perversions and slanders of his educated antagonists. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCHRISTIAN ELEMENTS IN THE WRITINGS OF PAUL.

THE gradual change in the attitude of many theologians toward the Bible consequent upon the advancing study of its contents in the light of scientific philology, history, and archæology, is well illustrated in the work of William Newton Clarke, D.D., on "The Use of the Scriptures in Theology." Professor Clarke occupies the chair of Christian theology in Colgate University (Baptist). He boldly claims that there is a non-Christian element in the New as well as in the Old Testament, and that this element is to be sifted out and eliminated in formulating a theology which shall give a credible account of God, his relations to man, and the results that flow therefrom. Professor Clarke takes the writings of Paul and subjects them to this sifting process, by which he eliminates certain teachings which he asserts are obsolete, non-Christian, and utterly superfluous for the Christian theology of the modern world. Speaking, for instance, of the controversy concerning Jews and Gentiles, he cites the many passages in Paul's writings as providing "instances of elimination of biblical material," and proceeds:

"In the New Testament much prominence is given to questions about Jews and Gentiles, the privileges of the one and the unprivileged condition of the other, and the relations of the two to salvation by Christ. The issue was raised, we know, in view of relations that are recorded in the Old Testament. It was a biblical question, and in Paul's day it was a practical question, with

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the echoes of which the New Testament rings. Yet here is a vital question in the history of theology and in the Bible, which is no question at all, or even a topic, in theology now. Paul uttered the great Christian word about it when he said, 'Is God the God of Jews only? is he not the God of Gentiles also? Yea, of Gentiles also, if so be that God is one.' One God, one relation of men to God,—that was Paul's Christian decision. It was a straight inference from Christ's view of God, and when once it was accepted the controversy was dead. Dead it is. No theology now needs a section on circumcision and uncircumcision, or the free access of Gentiles to God in Christ."

This, however, is merely an example of inert matter rendered obsolete by the march of events. More fundamental are doctrines put forth by Paul which are founded on his natural habit of mind and previous training. Many of them, according to the writer, are non-Christian, and are, therefore, destitute of authority. In this connection Dr. Clarke says:

"Paul has commonly been regarded as the theologian of the New Testament, and theology has judged itself bound to adopt all of his thought as its own. He came into Christianity from a thorough training in pre-Christian, non-Christian, and partly anti-Christian views of God and religion. So far as concerns the principle of salvation, he received the genuine Christian message into his deepest heart, and probably he entered into the real significance of the gospel more profoundly than any of the original disciples, certainly more profoundly than they did at so early a date. He served as the chief agent in leading Christianity out to that worldwide operation which was its proper destiny. His Pharisaic training has always been considered a providential asset of the new faith, since it stood as a most helpful background against which the doctrine of free grace might be clearly exhibited. Yet while this is true, it was perfectly inevitable that he should receive the gospel into a mind in which existed the habits of a lifetime and the ideas which had been formative of earlier belief. It is also true that much of his writing was colored by controversy with Judaism, and many of his terms were used in a sense and manner dictated by the usage in which his opponents understood them,—a usage determined, of course, by other influences than Christianity. That every thought written by Paul was solely the fruit of Christian operation in his mind, uninfluenced by anything else, is disprovable by study of his writings, just as it is impossible in human nature."

Paul's use of Jewish sacrificial imagery to illustrate the doctrine of the cross is untheological and unchristian, actually obscuring the higher Christian meaning of Christ's self-sacrifice, says Dr. Clarke. To quote:

"Paul and his companion-writers, especially the writer to the Hebrews, sometimes express faith in Christ in terms of the sacrificial system of the Old Testament. In the ancient Scriptures that system was very prominent; therefore it has been held to be truly expressive of the divine mind and entitled to contribute its idea to Christianity. Old-Testament religion, it is said, was sacrificial, expressible in terms of altar and priesthood, and therefore New-Testament religion must be of the same nature. The New Testament does not abound in sacrificial terms illustrative of the gospel, but they exist, and from the old method of using the Scriptures it has come to pass that the sacrificial idea has been read into much biblical language that did not properly contain it. So the idea entered theology, and popular religion, with great power. How full the hymns used to be of sacrificial language! and how steadily have theology and preaching held to the necessity of putting the gospel of salvation in terms of altar and sacrifice, . . . but . . . theology does not draw nearer to accordance with the Christian element when it sets Christ forth in terms of altar-sacrifice. There is a genuine Christian idea of sacrifice, but it rises high above the world of altars. The cross is the very throne of sacrifice, but it is not an altar. The interpreting of the Christian idea of sacrifice in terms of Jewish altars has done more than can be told to conceal this higher Christian meaning."

For illustration of Christian realities Paul frequently used analogies from Roman and from Jewish law, and these analogies are held by many theologians to be inspired. But this view will not stand, says Dr. Clarke. The points used for analogy, he maintans, "were brought in from outside the Christian circle of ideas, and are not to be assumed to be points of Christian truth."

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE THEOLOGICAL OUT LOOK.

A VERY cheerful and optimistic view of the present theological outlook is taken by R. Heber Newton in *The Hibbert Journal* (London); and in what he calls his attempt "to cast the horoscope of the faith" he states most of the influences which have tended to modify men's views of religious doctrine as it has come from Reformation and pre-Reformation times. He thinks that Christian belief now-a-days is modified by the great light thrown upon life by physical science, biblical criticism, the comparative study of religion, and the widening experiences that result from commerce, travel and democratic institutions. Speaking of the fundamental concept of physical life as that of unity, he includes in one category the bioplasmic cell and the archangel.

Physical science makes it impossible for us to narrow the nature, character, and operations of the Supreme Being to that of a mere tribal God. Dr. Newton says:

"Physical science has thus dwarfed the universe of our fathers in a universe so vast, so overpowering in its immensity, as to shrink and shrivel up all parochial notions of it in an overpowering awe and reverence. We can no longer think of the Power at work in the universe as a petty Power, a magnified Church of England clergyman, a tribal God. Whatever that Power may be, it utterly dwarfs all conceptions of the past, looming large upon the soul of man in an infinitude which hushes all speech and silences the glib garrulity of the professional theologian."

Of the influence of democratic ideas, Dr. Newton says that they are fatal to the existence of a hierarchy, and he concludes:

"The priest goes out with the king. The church steps down to the level of the state. Or, shall we not rather say, steps up to the heights of that state which is the organ of the law whose seat is 'the bosom of God.' All institutions change their base from artificial monopoly to free and natural participation; from exclusive privilege to inclusive enjoyment; from divine right, in the wrong sense of the term, to divine right in its true meaning—the divine right of all men to share and share alike in the bounties of God, material and spiritual. Democracy is thus everywhere steadily, surely revolutionising theology, and, in its way, forcing on the new era which is looming large above the horizon of earth."

He thinks that the same tendency has changed men's estimate of Christianity, as the sole true religion. This he states as follows:

"It leads in a direction diametrically opposite to the conception of Christianity as the one true religion, miraculous in its birth, extra-natural in its institutions, infallible in its sacred books, fixed and final in its creeds, imposing an external authority from which no appeal can be taken to the courts of reason and conscience. It heads straight for the conception of Christianity which finds in it one among the religions of humanity, although the highest of them; the main stem of the religion which roots in the spiritual nature of man and of the cosmos, and which sucks up into itself the ethical forces of man and of the universe; the flowering forth of the one life of humanity, which takes on differing forms in the varying forms of ethnic religions."

Nevertheless he holds that Christianity is a permanent factor in the life and advancement of humanity, and is destined to continue so. He thus concludes:

"The generation before us may have been a period of the decline of great convictions—the generation after us will prove a period of the renewal and the reaffirmation of great convictions. The central faiths of Christendom will be found to warrant themselves as the universal faiths of man, standing plumb upon the deep bed-rock of the human reason and conscience, buttressing on our new knowledge in science and philosophy and art and sociology. Man will know that he holds in these great Christian creeds 'the ardent and massive experiences of mankind,' in 'a form of sound words' forth from which will issue in new activities the spiritual and ethical energy for the regeneration of the world, the realisation of the prayer of our Master—'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in the heavens.'"

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

HALF A LOAF FOR IRELAND.

THE Liberal victory in Great Britain inspires the European press to ask the new Premier what he is going to do for Ireland, and the impression seems to be abroad that the Irish will be given a sort of half-loaf Home Rule known as "Devolution." By this plan two councils would be created at Dublin, one financial and the other legislative. The financial council would have a nominal control over the appropriations voted for Ireland, but all its acts would be subject to veto by the Lord Lieutenant and by the British Parliament and the legislative council would manage local affairs. It is recognized that Sir Henry must do something for Ireland, to redeem his campaign promises, made at a time when it was expected that he would need Irish votes to give him control of Parliament (considered in our issue for December 23, page 960); but several British papers think that if this half loaf is given to the Irish, it will only increase their appetite for the other half.

A French publicist, André Mater, gives a very clear idea of the situation in the *Européen* (Paris). He says that the Liberals are at present hovering undecidedly between two policies, that of Home Rule, pure and simple, and that of "Devolution." Home Rule, we are told, is opposed by the Unionists, while Devolution is a plan proposed by them in 1904, when Lord Dunraven and Sir Antony MacDonald published a scheme by which certain parts of the local Irish administration were devolved upon a local council. The particulars are thus given by Mr. Mater:

"The report of Lord Dunraven recommends the creation at Dublin of a financial council and a legislative council. The financial council shall disburse the monies voted for public services in Ireland and make such retrenchments as are needed by Ireland's financial condition. This council will be presided over by the Lord Lieutenant, and will consist of 12 nominee and 12 elected members. These latter will be chosen by the electoral colleges which elect also members of the legislative body (House of Commons), county and municipal. The council will be renewed by the retirement of a third of its members, followed by a new election, every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. The Lord Lieutenant has a veto on all measures and those carried can be annulled by the House of Commons, in a one-fourth majority vote of the members. The chief work of this council will consist in drawing up a budget of receipts and expenses to be submitted to the British Parliament.

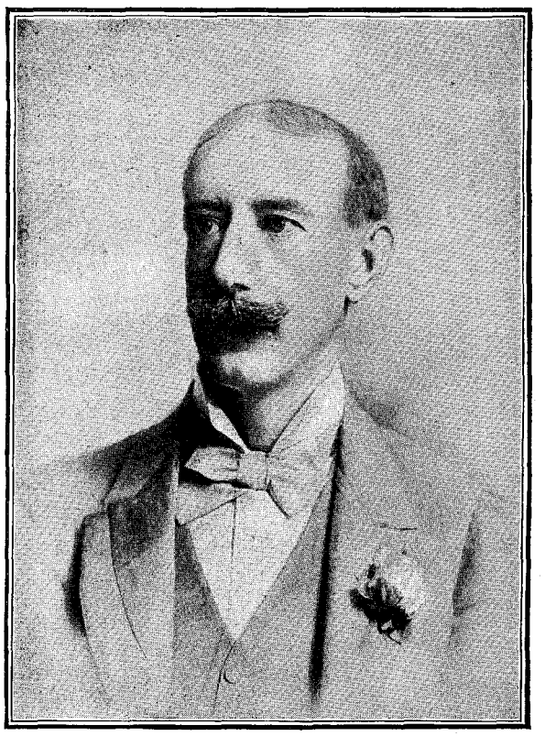
"The legislative council is to manage local affairs. Irish peers will be members of it, and Irish members of the House of Commons will have seats in it."

The Saturday Review (London) speaks of the liberal attitude toward Ireland as "The Home Rule mystery," and declares that an attempt to bring in Devolution would satisfy no one. To quote:

"At the present moment any scheme for Devolution must be radically dishonest. The Nationalists cannot touch it except as an instalment of Home Rule. The Ministry cannot offer it except as an experimental arrangement, the success of which would make Home Rule inevitable. Every elector who votes for Devolution is voting for the creation of an Irish assembly which must in the very nature of things struggle for fuller powers. A Crown Colony constitution will not work in Ireland; it will not satisfy Nationalist aspirations, it must lead to friction between the subordinate body and the Imperial Parliament. And yet, if the experiment fail, it cannot be undone. The subordinate body will not commit suicide to save itself from slaughter, and our statesmen will have the option of either granting Irish autonomy or cancelling the new liberties of Ireland by a course as arbitrary as that which we all denounced when Russia applied it towards Finland. The more we consider the question the plainer it appears that if the British electorate are so simple as to enable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to bring in a Devolution scheme which the Nationalists can accept, they are delivering over to Mr. Redmond the key of the Parliament House on College Green."

The Quarterly Review (London) thinks that the ministry will be forced by its compact with the Irish Nationalists to give Devolution as a first instalment of a policy which once entered upon will necessarily end in separation. Thus, speaking of the speeches made by members of the Liberal cabinet previous to the elections, the writer observes:

"It was meant to be understood, and it was so understood that Home Rule is not to figure on any bill of fare in the coming Parliament; but the flagrant and undisguised compact with



LORD DUNRAVEN,

One of the authors of the "Devolution" idea. He took a prominent part in the movement in 1903 to help the Irish tenantry to acquire the land they occupy and cultivate.

the Irish Nationalists, and the unwithdrawn and unqualified pledges given at Stirling, will, in a very short time, prove too strong for this self-imposed abstinence. It is not more futile to cry 'Peace, peace!' when there is no peace, than it is to shout 'No Home Rule Bill' when there must be a Home Rule Bill. They may call it by what fancy name they please; it may be presented as an 'instalment of the regular policy,' or it may be latinised into Devolution; but it will be the same separatist imposture which Unionists successfully opposed through three memorable elections."

The writer in the *Européen*, above quoted, thinks that Devolution will be good for Ireland, as it has proved successful in Canada and Algeria. Thus:

"It will be seen later on whether the Campbell-Bannerman government will be satisfied with Home Rule according to Gladstone, or will attempt to adopt the policy of Devolution. This latter policy has the advantage of being approved by experience in two other countries, English Canada and French Algeria, in which latter place a financial council has been instituted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Cementing Anglo-German Friendship.—That almost the only two Powers in Europe that have never been at war with each other should now be exchanging glowering looks across the North Sea is a fact so deplorable that it is arousing a peace movement in both countries, a movement that shows by its very existence the danger and expectation of hostilities. The latest manifestations of the peace movement are two remarkable letters that appear in the London *Standard*, one signed by forty Germans eminent in science, art, and literature, and the other by a company of equally eminent Englishmen, headed by Lord Avebury.

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In the former letter England and Germany are spoken of as naturally destined to be friends. "Germany," we are told, "has no sinister designs against England," and the frequent printed rumors to the effect that Germany is hostile to England are declared to be "sowing sentiments that in an emergency would render difficult, and perhaps impossible, the task of those responsible for the peace between the two countries." The German letter continues:

"We can state that none of us, though living in widely distant parts of Germany, and moving in different spheres of German society and party life, has ever heard an attack on England seriously discussed or approved of by any man or section of the German public worth noticing; nor have we met anybody in Germany who credited the Government with intentions or plans for a war on England. The naval policy of the Government, whether approved of or resisted, is everywhere in Germany understood and manifestly seen to be directed solely to providing what the Government consider adequate protection for the growing mass of German shipping, and certainly not at entering wantonly on any contest at sea."

The signers of the British letter say in reply:

"In welcoming the communication from Germany our only regret is that any doubt should exist as to the recognition in England of the essential solidarity of British and German civilisation. We accept without reserve, and with warm gratification, all the assurances of our German friends and colleagues; and we beg them to believe that we, and those for whom we may speak, are not a whit less annoyed and misrepresented than they themselves by the affected belligerency of some of our journalists."

DISCOURAGING RESULTS OF FRENCH SHIP SUBSIDIES.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has been discussing for some months the decadence of the French shipping trade, and, according to Biard d'Aunet in *L'Economiste Français* (Paris), legislative measures are to be taken to encourage shipbuilding and the foreign trade of France. Since 1881 subsidies have been paid by the government to French ship builders and ship owners, and the system of subsidies was remodeled in 1893 and 1902, we are told, but it has not proved successful in producing the desired result. Since 1881, $76,000,000 have been spent on these bonuses. This writer says that a commission has been appointed to enquire into the cause of this decline in French shipping. To quote:

"The detailed report passed in by Mr. Pierre Baudin, in the name of the commission, gives very precise information on the subject. For a long time the French merchant marine held the second place among the powers of Europe—that is to say, after England. In 1886 we became third on the list, and now we are fifth, and the development of Italian shipping threatens to thrust us down very soon to the sixth place. It appears that only 18 per cent. of the ships which sail from French harbors for foreign ports fly the French flag; 82 per cent. belong to other nations. Yet when the bonuses were first granted, French vessels formed 33 per cent. of the mercantile marine in our harbors. The decrease seems to have gone on rapidly as the bonuses were increased. We may notice that in German ports the national flag is flown by 51 per cent. of the foreign going ships, and in English harbors 73 per cent. of the ships fly the Union Jack. The ocean traffic of our harbors has increased within the last twenty years by from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000 of tonnage, yet foreign shipping agents have alone been benefited by this increase. French commerce moreover pays annually $50,000,000 in freight charges to foreign vessels."

He proceeds to consider the causes of this rapid decline in French shipping. One of them is that French harbors are, for the most part, ill adapted to the large ships required in modern commerce; secondly, ship building is more expensive in France than in other countries where coal and iron are more abundant. In his own words:

"These two obstacles—and they are the only real causes of the condition of things—are not insurmountable. The inferiority of our harbors is certainly due to our own want of foresight. We can only, therefore, consider the second difficulty, that is, the supply of metal and fuel for the construction and propulsion of ships. Serious as this difficulty is, it is not insuperable. Our ship-yards produce ships for foreign countries, and we regularly export large constructions in steel and iron, as well as shipping and machinery for the service of harbors, canals, and rivers."

He does not advocate cutting off the subsidies, but would regulate them in such a way that they would encourage the building and operation of sufficient French merchant ships to supply the needs of the French colonies, as well as the importing business for French trade, such as is carried on at present by foreign vessels.

While quoting a French statesman who says that the use of subsidies in encouraging trade and manufactures is like morphine injections which in order to give relief require an increased dose every time, he illustrates this by commenting on Mr. Baudine's report as follows:

"In 1881 the treasury paid $160,000 in bonuses to merchant marine; ten years later, in 1891, it paid $2,000,000; ten years subsequently, in 1901, the annual expenditure rose to $5,200,000; in 1904 it reached $8,000,000. A remedy so costly is not desirable unless it removes the evil against which it is directed. The experience of 25 years proves that the bonus as at present distributed has acted just contrary to the end aimed at."

Mr. d'Aunet points out as follows the best way in which bonuses may be given or commuted so as to put the shipbuilding and sailing business of the country on a more flourishing basis:

"Two rules ought to be observed by the state when it employs the resources of the budget for the subvention of any particular industry. The first requisite is that encouragement thus given should promise to be efficacious and the aid be as far as possible proportionate to the services rendered. The second requisite is that the government aid be accorded in a shape most likely to give satisfaction to the most important interests concerned. The distribution of bonuses so far, and as it is proposed to continue them in the future, has not been in accordance with these two rules. Experience has shown that marine bonuses have been ineffectual. It is plainly seen from the laws of 1881, 1893, and 1902 that no account is taken of the services rendered by the vessels receiving the premium. They may have carried French or foreign freights, or carried none, yet each receives a bonus and the same bonus, which is made proportionate to their tonnage. Even when the tonnage is not used, the bonus is paid in accordance with the number of miles sailed in ballast."

He considers that this anomaly ought to be corrected, and in answering the question whether the present law "gives satisfaction to the most important interests concerned," he dwells upon the necessity of using the bonus as a means of promoting French commerce, and not the commerce of other countries. He observes:

"From what we have said above we are forced to the conclusion that the bonus laws so far existing have lost sight of the most important interests at stake. The promotion of French commerce has been practically overlooked by them. It seems as if the law makers considered shipbuilding and freight-carrying as industries utterly independent of commerce, while as a matter of fact they are merely its instruments. A law to foster the merchant marine by bonuses, by favorable taxation, ought to be a law for the promotion of commerce and should be justified and dictated by considerations primarily commercial. It is probably because these considerations have been lost sight of in the laws so far made in this matter that such poor results have been produced by them. . . . What we particularly need to raise our merchant marine promptly is Government dockyards for the use of private enterprise, and a bonus on the transport of merchandise, in proportion to the value of the cargo and the distance it is carried, with an extra bonus when a vessel carries goods from or to a French port."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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GERMANY'S SIDE OF THE MOROCCO ARGUMENT.

THE French "Yellow Book" on Morocco has been answered by the German "White Book" in which the Emperor William's side of the controversy is stated at large. The main contentions of the government document are that France intended practically to occupy Morocco, leaving the Sultan a merely nominal independence. Germany, on the other hand, never sought any special rights in Morocco, and showed her candor by demanding a conference. Commenting on the White Book and its contentions, the inspired *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) says authoritatively:

"France has pursued a selfish policy in Morocco and endeavored to bring the whole country under its power, while on the other hand Germany has claimed no special privileges, but has recognized French claims so far as these were justifiable. When, in face of these facts, the French politician, Clemenceau, asserts the German Government wishes to 'Berlinise' Morocco, his topsy-turvy ideas will do no more than provoke a smile."

On the other hand, the Paris *Temps* declares:

"The German White Book on Morocco is not particularly new or interesting reading. It makes no convincing or strong impression. . . . It shows that Germany did not take the best steps for making good her claims, and shows that she is responsible for the angry turn quickly taken by the incident. Between the conniving silence of the Emperor at the outset, and his sudden descent on Tangier, there was room for a very serious, very animated, but none the less friendly conversation. The White Book will not change French opinion on this point."

The London *Times* does not attach much significance to the publication of the German state papers, but thinks that the conference at Algeciras will settle the whole affair for good or bad. To quote:

"The British people feels neither distrust nor enmity towards the German people. . . . But it does distrust the *Realpolitik* for which so many distinguished Germans openly proclaim their admiration, and the fruits of which it thinks it perceives in so many of the features of German foreign policy, and not least in the conduct of this controversy with France.

"At Algeciras this policy will be upon its trial, not merely in the eyes of diplomatists, but in the eyes of the British people. If Germany exhibits the moderation and the respect for the rights of others which, we are told, have inspired her throughout the dispute, the fact will be noted by them, and they will feel that a great obstacle to those more friendly relations with their neighbors across the North Sea which they desire to cultivate has been removed."

According to the Tangier correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Germany is merely bent upon maintaining her own rights in Morocco, and upon giving that country an opportunity of speaking for itself before an international tribunal. Thus:

"It can be no matter for surprise if Germany asserts her well established right to maintain the Madrid convention and to see her rights in Morocco protected. To commission France to restore order in Morocco, and to regulate the political and fiscal affairs of that country, would be tantamount to surrendering Morocco into the hands of France, to the exclusion of other European powers. If Morocco has no means of making good her own wishes, she is at least fully entitled to be heard, and to expect a great deal from Europe's much vaunted civilization and Christianity."

The *Magdeburger Zeitung*, which is an official German organ, says that the French colonial party expect that the Algeciras conference will give to France the privilege of organizing the police throughout Morocco. This paper adds that the maintenance of the "Open Door" in Tangier will be impossible if the policing of the Shereefian empire is committed to the hands of any single Power. If the conference comes to no decision on this point, we read, it may be dissolved without coming to any decision of importance whatever. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), which also speaks with authority, declares that Germany will not yield to France on the question of the Moroccan police.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in commenting on the White Book, says that "Germany has now recognized the superiority of the French position on the Algerian frontier," and it suggests that a compromise might be effected by giving France full charge of some of the reforms—the remainder to be under international control. But if France declines to compromise "we will have to give way, or else we shall have to assume the odium and responsibility of ship-wrecking the Conference. All the fine features of the White Book cannot alter this dilemma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PEACE REIGNS AT MOSCOW.

THE CZAR: "Now, I think, the way is clear for universal suffrage." —*Punch* (London).

THE POOR CZAR.

GRAND DUKE: "Write what I dictate—or . . ." RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY: "Write what I dictate—or . . ." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE THORNY ROAD TO "POPULAR" GOVERNMENT.

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POLAND'S PLACE IN THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

IT is not for the advantage of Russian Poland to break away and make herself independent of Russia, says Mr. K. Kautsky, the eminent German Socialist, and rival of Bebel, in *Die Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), of which he is the editor. Her proper place is that of a propagandist of revolution in Europe. She is to extend instead of trying to wipe out Russia's power in Eastern Europe, because that power is rapidly becoming a revolutionary power, a Social-Democratic power. "Above Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Warsaw, the soul of Marx is hovering; it is Marx who is doing battle against Witte and the reactionists." Poland had best rely upon Russian revolutionists for help in reuniting as one country German, Austrian, and Russian Poland. To quote:

"I was not always of the opinion that the independence of Poland should be excluded from the program. But a distinction must be made between re-establishing a national Poland by separation from the Russian state and re-establishing a national Poland by the union of Poland annexed by three states. The more liberal Russia becomes, the more reactionary the neighboring nations will show themselves, and the less will be the hereditary tendency of Poland to separate from Russia while the ties that unite the two countries will be closer the more Poland begins to look upon democratic Russia as her defender."

Poland has a large part to play not only in the Russian revolution of the present moment, he proceeds to say, but in the whole revolutionary movement of Europe. Social-Democrats have a distinct interest in seeing Russia and Poland closely united. To quote further:

"Western Social-Democracy has no reason to dread the closest union that can exist between Russia and Poland, so long as it is a voluntary union. On the contrary, the rôle of Poland with regard not only to Russia, but also with regard to all Europe, is no more a thing of the past. The proletariat of all Russia has become the champion of the revolutionary struggle of Europe, and Poland is the natural intermediary between the East and the West."

The history of Poland is that of a revolutionary state. The very partition of Poland, he continues, weakened the monarchical coalition of the states which absorbed her dismembered provinces and saved the French Revolution from being repressed and defeated. The great European revolution is indeed to be a thing superior to nationalism. It is to be international and universal, based upon the rights of man. It will be fought out by the proletariat, he says, and adds:

"Since the great French Revolution the destiny of Poland has, more than that of other countries, become involved in the success of a European revolution. The second and third partition of Poland leavened and brought division into the annexing states to such an extent that they lost all power of concentrating their strength in the face of the French Revolution, which movement had breathing time thus granted it to break up the monarchical coalition. At that time Poland saved the Great Revolution from failure. From that time up to the Commune of Paris the Poles have taken part in all the revolutionary movements of Europe. They consider such movements their best ally against the butchers of the Polish government, against the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia."

The Poles, he says, are to stick to their country, making it the home of liberty and planting free institutions in the heart of their land. Thus:

"If the Poles are the first to begin the great European revolution, they must rely on the proletariat to lead in the battle. The Pole must not enter the struggle outside the frontier of his country, as he has hitherto done, in the hopes of obtaining liberty from abroad. In the heart of his own territory, he must lay the foundation of a liberty of which foreigners will feel the influence and reap the benefit. Far from endeavoring to destroy the power of Russia over the East, he will rather join in consolidating it. If formerly Poland was the rampart for Europe against the power of Russia, to-day she has become the gateway thro which the Russian Revolution may invade western countries of Europe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHANGING SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

WHEN Count Witte first took the Russian helm of state, and announced his intention of stilling the tempests of revolution, he assured the newspaper correspondents that the Russian peasant was deaf to the appeal of reformers and Social Democrats; that the demagogue could not corrupt him, nor any disloyal thought find lodgment in his simple heart. An anonymous writer in *La Revue* (Paris), however, says that people are very much mistaken about the muzhik. He is at present bitterly incensed against the Czar, and wide awake to his own political rights and wrongs. This influential and important review says in its last issue:

"The ideas that have gone abroad about the muzhiks who have been brought in contact with the revolutionary agitation are so much at variance with the actual condition of things, that it is time they should be corrected. In a general way, therefore, it may be stated that throughout the country cantons the spirit of religious submission has died out, and the child-like love of the Czar utterly evaporated. The symptoms of this absolute decay of loyalty are everywhere apparent. I will mention one incident among hundreds. My eminent friend Roberty had been making an address to the peasants in the government of Tver, and had explained to them the necessity of establishing a constitutional government. Like others he thought the muzhiks would not tolerate any criticism of the Czar, so he carefully refrained from saying a word about monarchy. When he ended, a peasant jumped up and made the following remarks: 'You have spoken well. But you have not said all you thought. We are all friends here and don't wish to have any misunderstandings. To let you know how we peasants take these questions, we are going to put you at your ease. I ask all my brother peasants to join me in shouting out "Down with the Czar."' All present, every man of them peasants, joined in the words of execration, with furious clamor. I hear like accounts from all quarters of the empire."

The writer, who sets about to give his readers an inside account of Russia's revolution, says that the peasants meet in public every Sunday, and formulate petitions to the government, which invariably reach their destination. To quote:

"These resolutions, after being signed by those present, are regularly sent to the prefectures, and through the usual channels reach the ministry in St. Petersburg. They are piled up in bales, and fill whole offices, with their threatening bulk. These memorials from the peasantry will some day prove most important documents in estimating the progress of the Russian revolution. They reflect with the utmost fidelity the spirit of the people. Only rarely, however, are they the production of peasants. They are introduced into the villages by revolutionary propagandists, who, after the meeting of the peasants is over, make speeches, in which they explain the situation of things and induce those present to approve of the program and to sign it. The total number of signatures given to such documents up to the end of last October was at least 3,500,000. The political programs are generally identical in tenor, and include universal suffrage, compulsory education, distribution of lands, abolition of the law of caste, institution of a national militia, and taxation only for necessary revenue. The peasants discuss these points with ardor, and show that they understand exactly what they are doing."

The writer has a good word to say about the self-control and deliberateness of the revolutionaries. They are biding their time, and refraining from premature action. And he adds admiringly:

"These people are undoubtedly politic in their revolutionary aspirations. Otherwise, they would long ago have resorted to jacquerie, instead of trying to work the authorities, but their program reveals a condition of things full of danger to the state, should it be realized before the people have been politically educated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME NEW BOOKS ON ITALY.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITALY. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. With map. Cloth, 443 pp. Price, $2.00 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ITALY: HER PEOPLE AND THEIR STORY. By Augusta Hale Gifford. Illustrated. Cloth, 771 pp. Price, $1.40. Lothrop Publishing Company.

THE FLORENCE OF LANDOR. By Lilian Whiting. Illustrated. Cloth, 330 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Little, Brown & Co.

TWO IN ITALY. By Maud Howe (Mrs. John Elliott). Illustrated. Cloth, 274 pp. Price, $2.00 net. Little, Brown & Co.

NO publishing season would be complete without its quota of new books about things Italian, and already a number of such works have put in their appearance. Among those of a more serious character primacy belongs to Henry Dwight Sedgwick's "A Short History of Italy." This is a comparatively small volume, but it covers an extremely wide range, beginning with the fall of the Western Empire in 476, closing with the end of the nineteenth century, and including in its sweep the intellectual and artistic as well as the political history of Italy. Mr. Sedgwick makes no pretence to original investigation, "or even to an extended examination of the voluminous literature which deals with every part of its subject." He modestly adds that all he has attempted to do is to write a "mere sketch in outline." But his little book is more than that. It is a mine of condensed information, imparted brilliantly and trenchantly, and abounds in philosophic generalizations which at once visualize and explain. A brief citation will make clear his method and the success with which he has applied it. Summing up the characteristics of the long period of stagnation that intervened between the close of the sixteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth, he observes:

LILIAN WHITING.

"Such was the Italy of the long period from 1580 to 1789, the land of olives, mulberries, and chestnuts, of fertile fields crossed by vine-laden trees, of irrigated plains and treeless mountains, of innkeepers, good, bad, and indifferent, of Spanish garrisons, ducal citadels, and dare-devil banditti, of begging urchins, of perfuming friars, of gentlemen too genteel to work, of prelates in coaches, of antique ruins and Renaissance glory, of blue sky and vivacious manners, in short, almost the Italy that our fathers knew before the perturbations of 1848."

This faculty for incisive condensation is in evidence throughout, and almost always with happy results. And it is the kind of condensation that gives rise to a wish for greater detail, because the conviction is strong that Mr. Sedgwick could handle the details no less successfully than he has handled the broader phases of his subject. *The Outlook's* commendation is warm, but not misplaced: "Most readers of Mr. Sedgwick's pages will wish that he might have made his 'Short History' as long as is the text in the two stout volumes of Mr. Henderson's 'Short History of Germany,' or even as long as the four volumes of Green's 'Short History of the English People.'" Compared with Mr. Sedgwick's work Mrs. Gifford's "Italy: Her People and Their Story" betrays very evident shortcomings. It covers much more ground than does the "Short History," harking back, in fact, to the legendary days of ancient Rome. But it has little of the literary distinction of the other, pays inadequate regard to the dignity of historical writing, and is not always as critical as could be desired. Nevertheless, it, too, conveys much substantial information in respect to the past and present of the Sunny Peninsula and its vein is, as most of the critics aver, decidedly entertaining. "While the book is not marked by special brilliancy," declares *The Interior*, "it is characterized by impartiality, fidelity, and clearness." *The Churchman* believes that though it must be accounted uncritical, "the impression that it conveys is in a general way true." The Boston *Journal* praises its "sympathetic spirit," and the Baltimore *American* its readableness.

Lilian Whiting's "The Florence of Landor" is not without historical interest, but its significance is chiefly biographical. Indeed, it might with equal appropriateness be called "The Landor of Florence," for it is largely occupied with describing the personality of the famous poet, his forty and more years of life in the City of Flowers, and the many notable foreigners who came and went—in the case of some, came and stayed—while he made Florence his home. The Chicago *Post* not inaptly describes the book as "virtually a complete biography of Landor, with the proportional stress laid on one period," while the Boston *Advertiser* observes that it "may be praised for light on Landor and anecdotal illumination of other persons." Among these "other persons" are the Brownings, the Trollopes, Thackeray, Emerson, Leigh Hunt, Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli, the Storys, George Eliot, and George Henry Lewes. Tourists will discover that Miss Whiting's work is not without useful features from the guide-book standpoint, for the Florence of Landor's day was very much the Florence of our day. Of course, a note of fine sentimentality is sounded, altho here and there we come upon metaphors that jar and occasionally sentiments positively Philistine. Thus, the declaration is made (p. 82): "If only some enterprising American would discover Italy, as a certain enterprising Italian discovered America, and proceed to develop it into ways and means of modern life, what a delightful event it would be." On the whole, however, the book is deserving of hearty praise. It is not, to be sure, one of those that invite perusal at a single sitting. On the contrary, the best enjoyment will be derived through desultory browsing.

MRS. ELLIOTT.

The same may be said of Mrs. Elliott's "Two in Italy," a delightful account of little visits and rambles by the author and her husband and chiefly distinguished for its vivid portraits of Italian types. As *The Critic* says: "Maud Howe knows Italy better than most Americans, and she knows how to write." To which the Cleveland *Leader* echoes: "There is always a treat when Maud Howe writes of Italy. She knows it so well; she loves it so much and she writes of it with such charm." And *The Interior* adds: "Not since the publication of Howells's 'Venetian Days' have we had books by an American so full of Italian sunshine and so soft with Italian atmosphere as are the writings of Mrs. Elliott." The narrative is cast in the form of short stories, based on actual occurrences, and in the main turning on the experiences of American artists in Italy. Mr. Elliott contributes half a dozen drawings which appreciably increase the interest of the book.

A STORY OF THE CARD TABLE.

THE GAMBLER. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Cloth, 499 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

TO achieve a great success in literary art brings its reward, but it also imposes its obligations. Mrs. Thurston's "The Masqueraders" was a great "popular" success. This does not necessarily mean that it was a distinguished achievement as literary art. The compelling interest of the book was so distinctly in the "story," that with even a slipshod style, and Mrs. Thurston's is never that, it would have won out. But this success naturally made an eager and well-disposed audience for her next appearance in the field. Even good-will and indulgent attitude will not prevent this audience from feeling that in "The Gambler" Mrs. Thurston has written her least satisfactory novel so far. One reflects grimly, in reading it, on the hasty projection of a trunk-stored MS., or else of the indolence of the favorite who does not feel the need of crossing her t's and dotting her i's too punctiliously. For it falls short of the standard which "The Circle" and "The Masqueraders" have established for their author.

KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.

Yet it should not have so befallen: for the material is good and the *motif* original. Moreover, Mrs. Thurston has taken as heroine the unusual type (for the public) of a young Irish gentleman, with a strong Irish father who has made "ducks and drakes" of his life through the lust for gambling. Clodagh Asshlin is a charming girl on her native heath. She has a wild, free charm all her own, and with the wild, animal exuberance of Celtic temperament, enhanced by the wine of youth and hereditary strain, in which the quality of a "true sport" is a pronounced element. But the story does not move as smartly, as excitingly, nor with the zestful influx of the author's interest which has marked Mrs. Thurston's preceding novels. There are moments of keen sympathetic portrayal, but Clodagh is somewhat of a made creature. The sensibility to Irish temperament and the peculiarly fresh, life-lonely note of Irish country supply this vivid touch more especially. There is a whiff of the Bronte atmosphere here.

Denis Asshlin is the most vivid, true, and impressive character in the

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book. He is raw material at hand and rings true. His vice is gambling, and you never question that it is his vice. Later, when heredity turns Clodagh to roulette and bridge there is a sense of coercion. Mrs. Thurston "puts" her heroine at this fence and makes her "take it." But she does not convince so strongly of an hereditary bias, as of the wilful, reckless impetuosity of the Celt. The stay in Venice is a veracious picture, tho most of the persons are "made to order." Sir Walter Gore is a Sunday-school "enlargement," a man of uninteresting virtue, as spontaneous in his passion as a coster in his gaiety on a bank holiday. Lord Deerehurst and his nephew are Ouida types unsupported by that lady's wealth of "circumstantial evidence." Bridge is being a trifle overworked by the guild of fiction makers as a source of undoing for the impecunious young woman. But to vary this new social pitfall and to awaken Clodagh's hereditary bias, a thorough-paced worldling of a woman must needs introduce a roulette table into the *sala* of her Venetian palace! It remains that "The Gambler" is a work that interests you, but it does not vastly enhance Mrs. Thurston's fame.

"As a transcript from life," says the New York *Post*, "'The Gambler' is a book worthy of serious consideration"; and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thinks the book far more interesting and convincing than "The Masquerader." "There is intensity, power, abundant imagination, dramatic strength" in this book, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle* critic, and he thinks that it should prove as successful as its predecessor, "for really it is the stronger work." But the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declares that Mrs. Thurston's good moral and fine style "are all that save her new story from being ridiculous." As it is, we are told, "its incongruities and intensities come perilously near melodrama."

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES IN THE "SINCEREST FLATTERY."

THE FLUTE OF PAN. By John Oliver Hobbes. Cloth, 272 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE smart Mrs. Cragie has turned out, in "The Flute of Pan," a work that seems to warrant the title of having "holes" in it and requiring much blowing to produce rather unsympathetic stridency. She takes the Anthony Hope pattern, and embroiders it with her own style of *paillettes*. Boris, Viscount Berkele, the fifteenth Earl of Feldershey, trots off to Venice in his fourth decade and devotes himself to art. There is a lovely vagabond princess Margaret, "of a country which I must call Sigaria," says the author in an "Introduction." But she could have called it anything else, since it is a territory which she has taken from Anthony Hope's cerebral geography, and any name would do. The "Introduction," too, is as needless as a porch would be to a summer-house. But a crisply aloof attitude toward her theme is a John Oliver Hobbes "note," and there is a good deal of it in this light little romance which is nothing but a lovers' misunderstanding, complicated by their marriage. The Princess Margaret is mildly interesting, and remains rather sensible under the cloud which is brewed for the interest of the story out of rather filmy stuff.

MRS. CRAIGIE.

"The Flute of Pan" is a statuette which represents that woody god. It once had in a cavity in its back a musical clock so that he played "on time." But the mechanism was gone. This seems to be a dash of symbolism — after Maeterlinck — for Feldershey is an idealist and out of key with his world, and his playing in the world of art has not made much sound. This beautiful symbolism is further enhanced by a painting of "The Flute of Pan" by the retired Viscount. Ultimately when the misunderstanding between the artist and the Princess of Sigaria has been kept up long enough to make the story a proper length, they find out his misconstruction of a simple incident which has made him very jealous and grumpy all the while, and to symbolize this happy union the statuette plays the first bars of the Wedding March from Lohengrin. The students had mended it without Feldershey's knowledge. "It is Pan playing for us—it is the flute playing for you, and perhaps for me!" said Margaret. And then at this lovely touch of symbolism they embraced with fresh courage.

Altogether, "The Flute of Pan" is about up to the mark of this, and that is not Mrs. Cragie's high-water notch. One can hardly fancy it as written for fame, and still less because it was a haunting theme for the lady. But it is moderately amusing. The reader with a small purse might hesitate, however, before putting out his $1.50 for it.

"With a little elaboration," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and the constructive wish which such things require, it would make a very amusing satirical comedy. Perhaps ti at is what 'The Flute of Pan' is meant for." The New York *Sun* deems it "an amusing tale, mighty cleverly expressed and put together."

MARION CRAWFORD'S LATEST NOVEL.

FAIR MARGARET. By F. Marion Crawford. Cloth, 383 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. CRAWFORD has a good deal of staying power. That a man can turn out novels with such unerring regularity and such brief but methodic incubation is already an achievement. But to do so many that are good is a greater achievement. This season's Crawford novel is extremely interesting, and there is some good character drawing in it. Yet to say that it is about an impossible young American girl who has a lovely voice and is going to make her début in Grand Opera is almost enough to check the sale of the work. This was hackneyed in the 60's! But Mr. Crawford really hypnotizes you into feeling that it was not at all extraordinary that she was instantly accepted by that stern functionary who makes or breaks the aforesaid American girl aspirant to lyric honors.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

It was rather insolent to give the work such a "Mrs. Hungerford" title as "Fair Margaret," because Margaret was not such a Helen as to make this necessary, altho a most charming, human, fascinating, independent, nice American girl. It is a love story, but the subordinate points have a great deal of interest. Madame Bonanni is a delightfully drawn impossible prima donna with the height of her career only such a little way behind her. There is a lot of "color" about her. Much of it the lady puts on herself, for her greatness is that of latent and forthright simplicity. She is the truest and best character, considered as a literary production, in the book. A rather tremendous Monte Cristo kind of Greek, born in Constantinople, named Logotheti, is exceedingly interesting, but that is because Mr. Crawford was ingenious enough to make him so. A touch of out and out melodrama has an appeal for Mr. Crawford. There is such a mysterious room in Logotheti's Paris house. And at the end of the book there is a startling piece of Italian opera in real life—a piece literally "lifted" from Rigoletto. And then Mr. Crawford does something rather —well, shall we say—snubby? You have no idea that the end of the book is not to be the end of the story—until you get to it. Then the author says, with breezy complacency "And with the big-hearted woman's laugh ends the first part of this history."

The majority of the critics seem to have a good word to say for this story, altho considerable disappointment is expressed over the fact that they may have to wait for a future volume to complete it. The story, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is "rich in analysis of character and in luminous comment on life"; and the Chicago *Advance* thinks that it shows Mr. Crawford at his best. Even if the sequel which the author evidently has in mind should never be written, the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that there is every possibility that "Fair Margaret" will stand "among the best works from Mr. Crawford's hand." But to *The Outlook* the writing in this volume is "very commonplace and lacking in distinction of any kind," and the Philadelphia *Press* finds "many desert stretches in the progress of the story."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The remarkable war articles contributed to the London *Times* during the Russo-Japanese conflict, by a military critic of the first order, have been issued in book form under the title of "The War in the Far East" (Dutton, $5.00 net), their author preserving his anonymity. As a contribution to the literature of scientific warfare the volume is of high value. We can not commend it as a narrative of the particular war under review, for it retains altogether too much of the speculative comment of the original, so interesting at the time, but so tedious after the event.

Mr. Quiller-Couch can always be trusted to write a story that will grip the interest from first line to last, and the short stories that go to make up his "Shakespeare's Christmas" (Longmans, $1.50) are capital illustrations of his narrative skill. With the exception of the opening and closing tales they do not, to be sure, rate as high as, for instance, the intensely human vignettes of his "The Delectable Duchy"; but it is unreasonable to expect Mr. Quiller-Couch, any more than any other story teller, to strike twelve every time.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Candle-Flame.

BY HELEN A. SAXON.

Hast singed thy pretty wings, poor moth?
Fret not; some moths there be
That wander all the weary night
Longing in vain to see
The light.

Hast touched the scorching flame, poor heart?
Grieve not; some hearts exist
That know not, grow not to be strong,
And weep not, having missed
The song.

—*From The Reader* (Feb.)

Grenstone River.

BY WITTER BYNNER.

Things you heard that blessed be
You shall tell to men like me:

What you heard my lover say
In the golden yesterday,
Leaving me a childish heart,
Glad to revel, quick to start.

And though she awhile is gone
And I come to-day alone,
'Tis the self-same whisper slips
Through your ripple from her lips.

Long shall she and I be dead,
While you whisper what you said;
You, when I no word can give her,
Shall forever, whisper, river:

Things you heard that blessed be,
Telling them to men like me.

—*From Scribner's* (Feb.)

Cleopatra's Needle.

BY ST. JOHN LUCAS.

I.

The barges with their umber sails,
The couchant sphinx on either hand;
The bridge, the dusty light that fails,
The sullen thunder of the Strand;

How often, as I roamed beside
The soft, unfurrowed inland sea
That clasps brown Italy for bride,
The din, the scene, came back to me!

But most in Rome, where strangely wrought
With some dead god's fantastic sign,
The pillars by Augustus brought,
And Claudius and Constantine,—

Immortal granite, tower sublime
Above the puny pomps of kings,
And mark the wizened claw of Time
Sift the thin sand of mortal things.

For whether from the Latin Way
I watched the august, enshadowed dome
Flash sudden homage to the day
Till all my blood sang praise to Rome;

Or from the purple Alban crest,
A little ere the swoop of night,
The spireless, undulating breast
Of her from whom a world drew light,—

A moment, and the land was lost!
The city wavered, mist-involved;
Each hill was a dissembling ghost,
Each dome a bubble that dissolved;

Again I saw the bridge above;
The oily, russet stream beneath;
And the cold emblem that I love,
The mute, immortal monolith.

II.

O captive from the silent East,
Disdainful witness! who dost mark
Our draught of breath, our moment's feast,
Our little respite from the dark;

One voice to you the hiss of hate,
The lover's word, the dying moan;
Death strangles each or soon or late;
You watch and watch, sardonic stone.

Sick flies, across the waste of Time
We crawl our yard, and buzz, and die;

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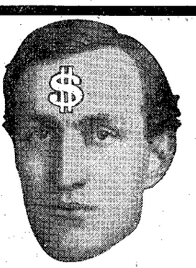

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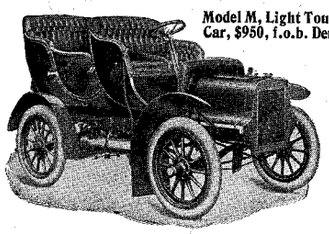

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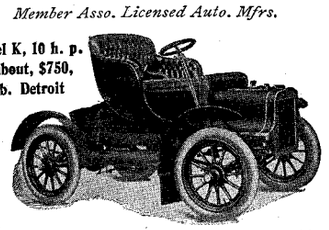

Poor motes of dust that scarce begrime
The pale plains of eternity.

The last sun staggers down the dusk;
The last wind moans around our walls,
And on a planet's seedless husk
The white, tremendous silence falls.

Is this your dark prophetic dream,
Or does the murmur of the tide
Recall another, holier stream?
And where the ebon barges glide

Sharp-edged by sunset, do you see
The swarthy galleys of dead queens
Drift with their mournful threnody
Of sullen drums and tambourines?

What melody of mingled flutes,
From Thebes or Karnak thinly blown,
Perturbs your peace? What Memphian lutes
Wake sense in your insensate stone?

O, vain to you our shifts and turns,
Our acts of evil, dreams of good,
Within whose granite heart still burns
Old Egypt's fierce, luxurious blood!

Your soul is Egypt's soul, and she
Looks out from you across the tide!
And dynasty by dynasty
Her demigods and heroes glide

Like wraiths from some sepulchral frieze
Across the scarlet arch of sky;
Memnon and mighty Rameses,
Psammetichus and Ptolemy;—

Gigantic Lords, whose lips are wise
Beyond desire and love and hate;
Whose calm, insatiable eyes
Not Death himself may desecrate.

They fade and pass, these kings of kings,
To dream within their icy court;
And tumults of ambiguous things,
Abortions of the womb of thought,

Follow the pageant; from the stars
Lamenting Isis leans to kiss
The lotos-leaves, the nenuphars
Of haughty Heliopolis;

Bull gods and hawk-faced deities
Follow in obscene ritual;
These were her work,—her children these!
Osiris, Ammon, Apis; all

Begotten by the imperial Nile
Of her majestic womb, and set
In some stupendous peristyle
For all the world to worship;—yet

The sickle of oblivion reaps
The stubble of their might and lust.
She looks upon our world, and weeps;
For these were Gods, and these are dust.

. . . . . .

—From Blackwood's Magazine.

The Homesick Heart.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

To Skiddaw though Helvellyn call
With many a singing waterfall,
With forest sigh and stir of grass
Where poets' feet were wont to pass—
Though frore Cristallo hang in blue
A hundred valleys deep with dew,
And lift long scarps of snows thrice-driven,
Like ramparts of some distant heaven—
Though Venice down her weed-washed ways
Draw her dark tides of chrysoprase,
Glassing her ivory palaces
In sunny depths of dreaming seas—
Though day perpetual beauty spill,
Where, on the purple Pincian hill,
Slumbers with ashes on her head
The beggar of the splendid dead—
Though down cathedral aisles his soul
Swoon with great music's mighty roll,
Where pencils loaded with the light
Have caught swift color on its flight,
And sculptured gods with awful eyes
Stand like the guards of Paradise—
In ruined places though the dust
Of kings and queens with every gust
Be blown about—though hour by hour
The jasmine and pomegranate flower
Fall lightly as the moonlight falls

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In Comparison with Health.

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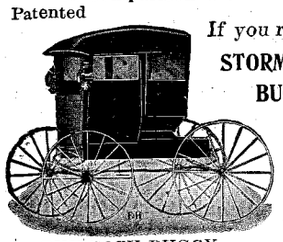

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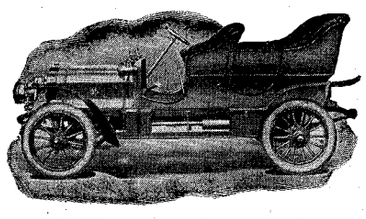

AGAIN—"As good as it looks"

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Behind old palace-garden walls—
Dearer to him, far, far away,
The evening-bells' aerial play;
Rather than all he fain would see,
Beneath his own and sheltering tree,
The gentle day's long shadow drawn,
The twilight gather on his lawn,
The river painting on its flow
One great star in the afterglow.
To him, not all the masques of earth
In storied parallels are worth—
Or island palms, or level lines
Where the unblessed Sahara shines,
Or arrowy spire, or clustered dome—
The infinite content of home!

—*From Scribner's* (Feb.)

PERSONALS.

Wherein Benjamin Franklin Was First.— Tho simple and quiet was the celebration on January 17 of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin it served to recall the actual greatness of the man. If the celebration, says the Baltimore *News*, "was proportioned to the rank assigned to Franklin among the great men of American history, by his own countrymen and by the world at large, the celebration of the day would be distinguished above any similar commemoration except that of the birth of Washington." He was "the greatest all-around man the American continent has ever seen," declares *The Searchlight*, which goes on to lay down the many things in which Franklin was first. From this list we select the following.

He was the first of our notable "self-made" men, to rise from poverty and obscurity to wealth, honor and dignity.

He was the first to found a literary newspaper in America, the first editor as distinguished from the news-gatherer.

He was the first to start a general or department store, where everything from stationery to groceries, clothing, medicine, etc., might be bought.

He was the first to illustrate a newspaper. This was by a rude cut to illustrate the siege of Louisburg.

He was the first to found a literary club in America—in his famous society, the Junto.

He was the first to establish a high school, or academy, in Philadelphia. This, in 1779, was named the University of Pennsylvania, and is now the great institution under that title.

He was the first to found a hospital in Philadelphia. This is now the great Pennsylvania Hospital, still standing on its original site and one of the most extensive and well-conducted hospitals in Christendom.

He was the first to start a fire company in Philadelphia—on the plan of the fire company of Boston. Of this, the Union Fire Company, he was a member for fifty years.

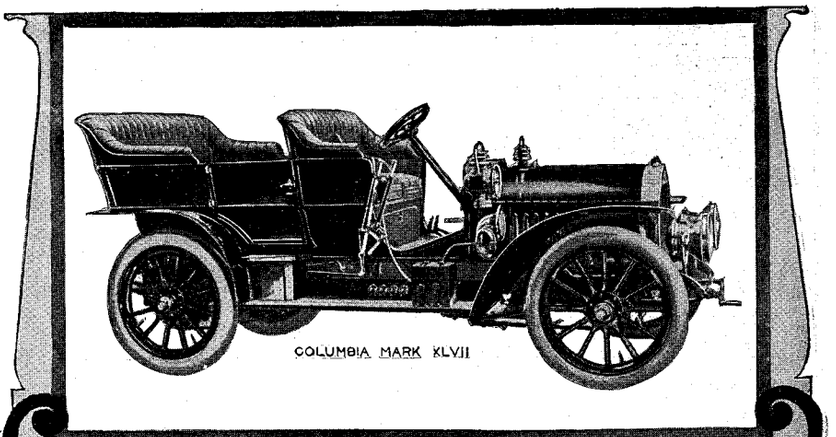
He was the first to have the streets of Philadelphia paved, beginning with the muddy ground around the street markets.

He was the first to have the streets of Philadelphia swept, beginning with the street before his own door and that of his neighbors.

He was the first Postmaster-General of the United Colonies, in 1775, and, later, of the United States, and sketched the plan upon which the post-office of this country has since been conducted.

He was the first to invent a stove which would consume its own smoke, and so get rid of the old evil of smoky chimneys. Invented in 1772, the principle was first brought into general use about 1840 in the great English factories.

He was the first to prove, by his celebrated



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kite experiment, that lightning is an electrical phenomenon, due to the electricity of the clouds.

He was the first to erect a lightning rod—used in his house to ring bells when the air was electrified.

He was the first to suggest the one-fluid theory of electricity, instead of the two-fluid formerly prevailing.

He was the first to discover the poisonous character of the air breathed out from the lungs.

He was the first to write effectively on need and methods of ventilation.

He was the first to discover that the Gulf Stream is warmer than the surrounding ocean, to infer that this was due to its tropical origin, and to argue that its source was the trade winds.

He was the first to discover that northeast storms begin in the southwest, and diminish in violence as they progress. Thus the science of meteorology and weather observation in America began with him.

He was the first to prove that different colors absorb the sun's heat in different quantities, and black more than any color.

He was the first American scientist to be recognized and highly honored in Europe, where he was looked upon as one of the first scientists of the age.

He was the first American writer to gain recognition in the world of literature, his autobiography being still widely read and regarded as classic.

He was the first American humorist. He was filled with the love of fun and his writings were full of merry sayings and amusing anecdotes or parables.

He was the first to issue a humorous periodical, this being his "Poor Richard's Almanac," the earliest and the most popular comic almanac ever issued. Its proverbial philosophy made it a treatise on economics, but it teemed with humor throughout.

He was the first, in his celebrated examination before Parliament, to tell the British lawmakers the plain truth about America.

He was the first ambassador from the United States, being the first choice of Congress for an imposing embassy to be sent to France. The two others elected were Jefferson and Deane.

He was the first to make a foreign treaty of alliance, by which he obtained France as an ally of the United States in the Revolution.

He was the first to begin negotiations for a treaty of peace with England, and was a leading spirit in the commission that finally made the treaty.

These are the leading things in which Franklin stood first, as a man of business, scientist, writer, statesman and diplomatist. He was not "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"; that honor must be reserved for Washington; but in his special line he was second in hardly any particular, and has been truthfully designated "the many-sided Franklin."

The Hero of Brigantine Shoals.—The account of the rescue of the passengers and crew of the *Cherokee*, which was stranded off the Jersey Coast, reads, in the words of the Augusta *Chronicle*, "more like the thrilling stories that are written to cater to the love of courage and adventure of all manly boys." Of Captain Mark Casto, who carried the lifeline to the *Cherokee* at the risk of the lives of himself and those with him, the New York *World* says:

Mark Casto comes of a hardy family of seamen. The deeds of his father on the sea were bases for many a tale of daring before he was drowned at sea. A brother, "Abe" Casto, fell into the icy waters just as his boat was entering the inlet and was drowned.

A story that Casto and his crew made the trip to the *Cherokee* on an offer of $100 has caused the brave fellow to feel as badly as though accused of cowardice. It appears that he was asked to carry out a message to the vessel in the storm of Saturday, and asked a fee of the size mentioned to make the trip. Dark-

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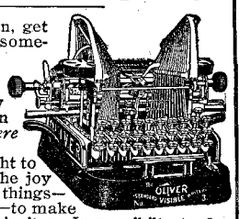

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You know there's more in life than just *mere existence!*

A fellow ought to have a little of the joy of living—to do things—to see the world—to make money! And it isn't an Impossibilty to do these things either, nor is it a lucky chance—or a pull that makes a fellow get there.

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ness came on and made the journey through the surf impossible. When there was danger to life, however, Casto never hesitated.

"They need us out there, boys," he said, "and they need us bad. I'm going out in the *Alberta*, and I don't want to go alone."

He did not go alone, and, with him, the men of his crew are heroes.

Casto and the *Alberta* were the first to reach the burning bark *Baker* a few weeks ago, when the old hulk drifted past the city ablaze. The sea was even worse than yesterday, but Casto put out and rounded the barge, returning only when he found her deserted.

These few tales are only a few of the many that could be told of Casto by old water men in this vicinity. From Casto himself not even the dates of his many rescues can be gathered.

"Mark is the most modest man I have ever known," said Fred. Currie, owner of the *Alberta*, and himself a daring sailor. "I never hear of the rescues from him unless something is carried away and has to be replaced. He is a brave man who does brave actions without thought of reward or the danger incurred, and I have never known him to make a mistake."

"What if he should lose the *Alberta* in some of his hazardous rescue trips?" Mr. Currie was asked.

"Mark is welcome to lose the boat whenever he is on an errand of mercy," he replied, "and he has standing orders to desert the smack whenever he shall deem it necessary to save himself and crew. I know, however, that that is the last thing he will do," continued the owner, "and some day I expect he will go the way of his craft, and find a sailor's grave at sea."

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri.—Herbert Hadley, Attorney-General of Missouri, who is conducting Missouri's fight against the rich and powerful Oil Trust, is described in *Town and Country* (New York) as a youthful appearing, smooth-faced man, with a touch of the West in his intonation; of quiet, self-contained demeanor and with a pleasant gleam of humor in his expression. Mr. Hadley, we are told further, does not brag about what he is going to do to the trust, but, in the opinion of some, his errand to New York may result in the removal of several enormous oil companies from business in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Hadley humorously tells how he happened to become attorney-general. He did not in the least want the position, as he was busy with his own private practice, but was persuaded to run for office by the argument that as the Democrats in his district were sure to win there would be no chance of his getting in anyhow, and that, as he would have to make a canvass of the state anyway in the interests of his party, he might just as well do it as a candidate; also, if he should chance to be elected he could resign at any time if he wished to do so. To the surprise of every one he was elected, but the Republican governor was defeated, and the Democratic one elected, so he not only became attorney-general but in a way that would make it impossible for him to resign, because if he did so the Democratic governor would appoint a Democratic successor to his office. He was nominated at the convention on the spur of the moment, in spite of his protests, and by this freak of chance he has, last week, sprung into a position of national importance, and if he succeeds in his present undertaking a very brilliant future is open to him.

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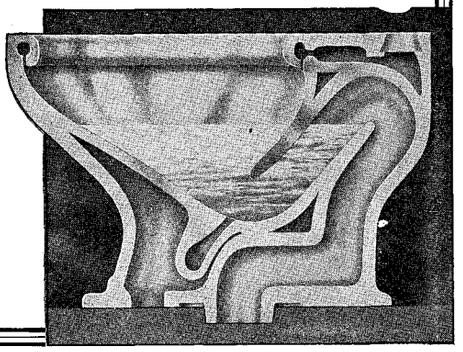
The Sy-Clo Closet stands for an interior cleanliness and purity impossible in an iron closet, and unknown in any closet but one made of china—like the Sy-Clo. Hand-moulded of china all into one solid piece like a vase, the Sy-Clo is without crack, joint or rough surface to collect dirt or disease germs. It is as clean inside and out as a china pitcher, being made exactly the same way and of the same material.

The surface of the Sy-Clo Closet cannot chip off, is not affected by acid, water or wear, and hence cannot rust or discolor as an iron closet does. The Sy-Clo is strong, simple, durable; it cannot get out of order and will last, with ordinary care, as long as the house in which it is placed.

It costs but little more than the common closet, and when health and comfort are considered, it really costs less; in fact, *your doctor pays the bill*. Your plumber will tell you that Sy-Clo is absolutely the latest word in perfect sanitation.



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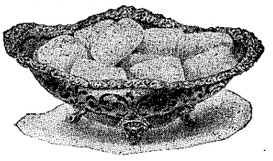

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European Monarchs as Smokers.—It was recently remarked in the Paris *Figaro* that nearly all the rulers of the various countries of Europe are addicted to the use of tobacco. We read:

The King of England almost always has a cigar in his mouth, but when with his intimate friends he puffs a short briar-root pipe. The Emperor of Germany is forbidden by his physician to touch tobacco, but sometimes he lights a cigarette and throws it away when half smoked. King Carlos smokes superb cigars, olden, brown and fragrant, and of Portuguese make. Alphonso XIII prefers cigarettes to cigars, and Nicholas II consumes daily about thirty cigarettes of the Russian variety. Emperor Francis-Joseph, in spite of his advanced age, smokes a pipe from morning to night, and King Leopold smokes about twelve cigars a day.

Victor Emanuel III smokes very little, and is satisfied with a few cigarettes daily, but King Oscar of Sweden does not use tobacco at all.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How the Idea of Rip Van Winkle Came to Jefferson.— It was while lying upon his back in the hay loft of a barn in Pennsylvania, whither one summer he had gone, from economical considerations, writes Francis Wilson in the February *Scribner's*, that the first suggestion of "Rip Van Winkle" came to Thomas Jefferson. He had been reading "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving," and the mention of the name Rip Van Winkle arrested his attention. The writer continues:

Great was his disappointment to discover that the character of Rip did not speak above a dozen lines, and that the sketch itself presented few or no dramatic possibilities. There were to follow this first suggestion of "Rip Van Winkle," years of only moderate success from various publics throughout the world. Through all this his happy temperament bore him with charming placidity.

In the early versions of "Rip Van Winkle," the elder Hackett, Burke, and even Jefferson had failed to make any really great impression. It was not until Dion Boucicault had touched the play with the magic of his pen, supplying the necessary interest, that Joseph Jefferson was woven into the inseverable ties of public affection.

Not in America, but in England was first given the "Rip Van Winkle" in the form in which we Americans have come to know and revere our Rip Van Jefferson.

For years he carried the play about with him in its imperfect state. He was confident the character was what he wanted, and equally confident the play was not. He staged it occasionally, loath to abandon it. He knew what it needed, but, probably from too close association, he was unable to supply it.

Jefferson gave his unsatisfactory version of "Rip Van Winkle" to Dion Boucicault to be remodelled and rewritten.

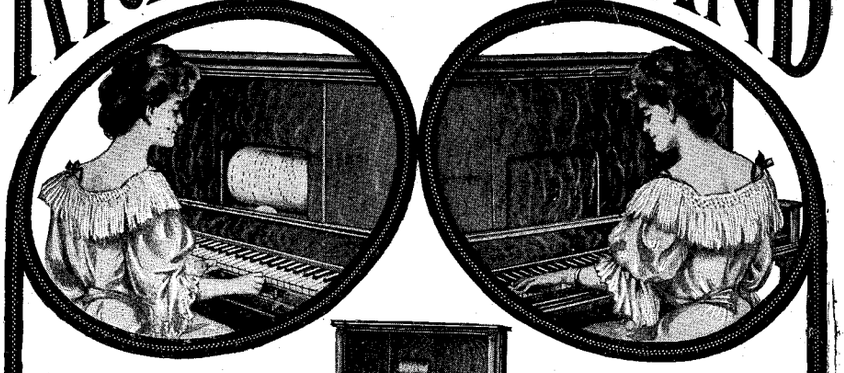
I count it one of the privileges of my life to have heard Joseph Jefferson, with kindling eye, describe the September night, in '65, when, at the Adelphi Theatre, in London, an American comedian, in an American play, "Rip Van Winkle," began a theatrical engagement which lasted for one hundred and seventy nights.

Twelve Minutes To Write a Popular Song.—An instance of how quickly a popular song may be composed and written is illustrated by a writer in *Success*, who takes as his subject that catchy song, "And the World Goes On." To quote:

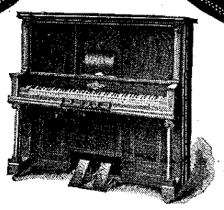
The way in which it was written is truly remarkable. Its author is Jean Lenox, a young lady in Charleston, S. C. She was occupied one day with the tedious duty of combing her hair, when, suddenly, the telephone bell rang.

"Well," said Miss Lenox. "Who is this? Oh, Harry Sutton? Yes. Good morning, Mr. Sutton."

KRELL AUTO-GRAND



EITHER WAY YOU LOOK AT IT



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"Henry W. Savage wants a song for Mr. Hitchcock. Wants it bad. Doesn't care about the theme. Anything that will go. Can you write some verses for me to set to music?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"Now."

"When shall I send for them?"

"Start your boy. By the time he gets here they will be written."

"Thank you."

"Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

Miss Lenox resumed the combing of her hair, and, out of the vast vacuum came the following:

"It is sad to contemplate,
And it's sadder to relate,"

(striving to unravel some knotty problem in her hair,)

"How this good old world forgets you when you're broke."

Then, completing the arrangement of her hair, she muttered to herself the chorus:

"And the world goes on just the same,
And the problem is to find out who is to blame,
For there ain't much sense in whining
When you're forced to give up dining,—
And the world goes on."

Then came the last stanza, scribbled on an envelope from her morning's mail, and the telephone bell rang again.

"Well?"

"There's a boy here from a music publishing house."

"Send him up."

Just twelve minutes after the first telephone message, the words were on their way to the composer, Mr. Sutton, who completed his part of the contract with like dispatch.

A Director Who Directs.—Alexander E. Orr, who succeeds John A. McCall as President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has the distinction of having served on more boards of directors, both of financial and beneficent organizations, than any man in America. In each case, we are assured by the New York *Evening Post*, he has done his full share of work. "He is a director who directs, who knows all about the business of the concerns that use his name; not one of those directors whom a witness at the insurance investigation described as mere figureheads." To-day he occupies a place on 29 boards, including some of the most important in the business world. Mr. Orr was born in Ireland in March 2, 1831, but is a Scot by descent. *The Evening Post* says of Mr. Orr:

There are few men better known in New York than Alexander E. Orr. Everybody who frequents the financial district has seen him, for he always travels afoot between his office and the various institutions with which he is connected. Those citizens who attend the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commission have watched him preside there with rare dignity and impartiality. The patrons and beneficiaries of a score of charitable establishments recognize him as an indefatigable worker in their behalf. The millions who travel in the subway, or on the other urban railroads, if they do not know him by sight, have heard of him as one of the chief

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promoters in every transit reform of the last ten years.

In the Produce Exchange, to which he was elected in 1859, Mr. Orr first exhibited his public spirit, the quality that has distinguished him throughout his business life. Having been prominent on the building committee that caused the erection of the still notable, though no longer lofty, structure fronting on Bowling Green, he served as president for two years and then had to insist upon being relieved from holding the office. At the same time he was helping to establish the Exchange's gratuity system, whereby a member pays $3 into a large beneficiary fund at the death of a fellow member.

Mr. Orr's efforts in behalf of subsurface transit is too well known to New Yorkers to need reviewing here, but it is interesting, in this connection, to recall that he was the man who visited the Vanderbilts and Ryan and Whitney, urging them to put up the money for the first subway.

"You're a dreamer," they said, and laughed at him.

"Wait," he retorted. "There will come a time when you'll be sorry you have not taken my advice."

The day came about a year ago. With never a doubt that his cherished plan would succeed, Mr. Orr had labored until he found men with daring enough to furnish the funds. Until his efforts, supported by those of a few other men of extraordinary foresight, had resulted in the success of the tunnel road, not ten responsible financiers in America believed the idea possible of fulfilment. The judgment of the quiet old man had been the best. Since then Wall Street has not laughed at him. When he talks business or finance, men listen—and that is the reason the trustees of the New York Life have selected him to restore confidence in the discredited business of their company.

Japan to Reward Her Heroes.—Admiral Togo, Marquis Oyama, General Kuroki, and other Japanese officers, and the men of the rank and file are to divide an immense sum in recognition of their services in the war with Russia. In addition to this the widows and orphans of the soldiers and seamen are to be recognized. This announcement is made by Korekio Takahashi, vice-governor of the Bank of Japan and special finance commissioner of Japan, in the New York *Tribune*. The grants will vary in size according to the rank of the recipients and the character of the service rendered. *The Tribune* says:

It is planned to issue a new series of bonds amounting to $215,000,000, to be floated entirely at home. Of this amount $75,000,000 is to be distributed in grants in recognition of services in connection with the war. About half the amount will go to the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Takahashi himself will be one of those to benefit by his country's generosity, for his services in finance are recognized to have been of the highest order. Admiral Togo will receive one of the largest single grants, and with him will stand several of his subordinates, notably Admiral Kamimura and Admiral Uriu. There also will be liberal allowances for the survivors of the 180 men who made the four desperate attempts to block the entrance to the harbor to Port Arthur. Only thirty-six of these men escaped with their lives. Field Marshal Marquis Oyama heads the list of the land forces, and with him stand Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur; Kuroki and Kodama, who went in a major and came out a major-general.

A Halt Needed.—When Senator Eugene Hale married the daughter of "Zack" Chandler, the latter, who was a great lover of children, said: "Now, Gene, I have no use for people who don't increase the census returns. I want you and Mary to raise a family, and I'll settle ten thousand dollars on every boy you have." Time passed, and the Hales were so regularly blessed

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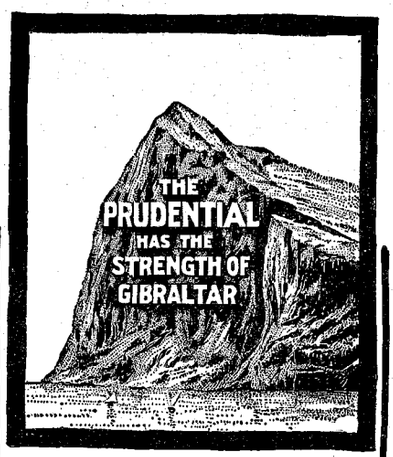

She would have lost her home

if she had been able to persuade her husband not to invest in life insurance. "I never wished my husband to become insured," wrote an Illinois wife and mother, "but he always said, 'If anything should happen to me the money will be needed.'"

Something did happen to him. The money was needed, and his wife wrote that she had found she could keep her home, and educate her boy with the money which

The Prudential

paid to her with appreciated promptness.

But mark this: the husband *did insure his life*. The story would be a very different one if he hadn't. What will be your family's experience when something happens to you? What it *can* be you may learn to advantage by using this blank.

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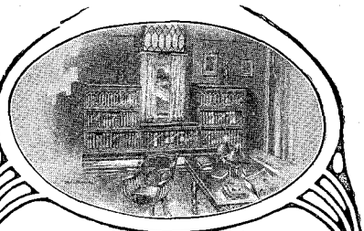

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with children of the male persuasion that the frequency with which "Zack" Chandler was called upon to redeem his promise with checks became a jest among his friends in Washington. One morning the President received the following telegram from Senator Chandler: "For God's sake make Eugene Hale a foreign missionary! His wife has got another boy."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Small Matter.—"Oui, madame is ill, but ze doctor half pronounce it something very trifling, very small," said the French maid to an inquiring friend.

"Oh, I am so relieved, for I was really anxious about her," replied the friend. "What does the doctor say the trouble is?"

"Let me recall. It was something very leetle," answered the French maid. "Oh, I have it now! Ze doctor says zat madame has ze smallpox."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

True to Life.—"Gracious!" exclaimed the shocked old lady as she adjusted her spectacles. "If you big boys don't stop pummeling that little lad he will have to go to the hospital. I hope you don't call that playing soldier."

"We ain't playing soldier," retorted the tough boy in the green sweater. "We're playing naval cadets."—*Chicago News.*

Anxiety.—TRAMP (outside the gate): "Does your dog bite?"

MRS. WEPTONWISH (on the porch): "Yes, he does, and—oh, please don't come in! We are so particular about what we feed him on!"—*Somerville Journal.*

They're Expensive.—YOUTH: "What do I have to pay for a marriage license?"

CLERK: "Well, you get it on the installment plan."

YOUTH: "How's that?"

CLERK: "One dollar down and your entire salary each month for the rest of your life."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A New One.—"Ma," said young Miss Nuritch, "when we was at the Yellowstone Park, did we see all the geysers that was there?"

"Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. Nuritch, "we seen all the things that was there. Why?"

"Because I heard old Mr. Dinkenkopf telling another man to-day that the 'Geyser Wilhelm was the greatest ever.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Settled.—"I was in a German barber shop up at Stockton the other day," remarked E. P. Hilborn, general manager of the Central California Traction Company, "when a nervous and excited fellow dropped in to be barbered. He was very nervous, indeed. I suspected that he wanted to catch a train. At any rate, he was so nervous that he couldn't keep his seat. He began pacing up and down the floor, waiting his turn, and as this did not seem to calm his nerves he stepped outside and began pacing up and down the sidewalk. He came back in a moment and discovered, much to his horror, that someone had got in ahead of him and had taken the first vacant chair. The nervous man stalked up to the head barber blusteringly and said:

"'If a man comes in und goes oud, has he vent?'

"The head barber looked at him searchingly and replied with dignity and emphasis:

"'He vas, but he ain't.'

"Whatever that meant, it ended the dispute quite effectively."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Standing on His Rights.—Cain had introduced his wife to the rest of the family.

"Where did you get her?" asked Adam, suspiciously.

"I decline to answer," responded Cain.

Thus, as there was no higher court to compel him to answer, he cleverly avoided getting himself into a serious theological mix-up.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Have Your Massage This Way—By Hand

This is the jar the barber buys.

This is the jar the druggist sells for home use.

Some barbers have "massage machines" with which a sort of grease must be used. When you get a massage in a barber shop, always tell the barber that you want a **hand-massage with Pompeian Massage Cream.** Machines cannot duplicate the movements of hand massage, nor can any greasy imitations duplicate the properties of the genuine

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which contains no oil or grease of any kind. It takes away shaving soreness and removes susceptibility to it by strengthening the skin—every man who shaves needs Pompeian for that reason. Furthermore, it cleans the pores of all soap, grease, dirt, and other foreign matter, leaving the skin clean and glowing without a sacrifice of the manly lines and character. It is *not* a cosmetic. It takes out wrinkles and blackheads, and makes the face feel alive.

This trade mark is on every bottle of genuine

Pompeian Massage Cream. Look for it.

Your wife or sister will be glad to have a jar of Pompeian Massage Cream in the house. Most women recognize the value of this preparation in maintaining a clean, clear, healthy skin. It contains no grease, and makes the use of face powders unnecessary.

Send for Generous Sample, Free

Regular size jars sent by mail where dealer will not supply. Price 50c. and $1.00 a jar.

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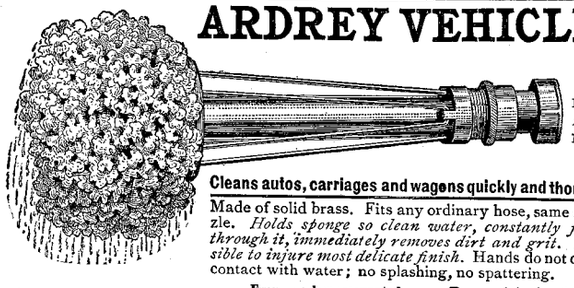

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Here is a voluntary letter on this point written by Mr. A. M. Trenholm, Proprietor Rockford Rendering Works, Rockford, Ills., Aug. 25, 1905:

"I purchased an ***Underfeed Furnace*** *a year ago and, after using it through the extremely cold Winter, am more than pleased. I saved* ***more than fifty dollars*** *on fuel and kept my ten-room house good and hot. It is absolutely soot- and dust-proof and very simple to run. If I was putting in another furnace I could not afford to accept any other kind free of charge, as* ***I will save five to six hundred dollars in ten years*** *using the Underfeed Furnace."*

What stronger and more clinching evidence could we present to the public than reports like this from actual users? We have hundreds of letters equally forceful and convincing, from prominent bankers, lawyers, insurance men and merchants, proving the wonderful saving effected by the Peck-Williamson Underfeed.

Let us mail you **free**, fac-simile copies of many of these letters together with our interesting, fully descriptive booklet. Heating plans and service of our Engineering Department absolutely free. Don't delay—write to-day—and please give name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

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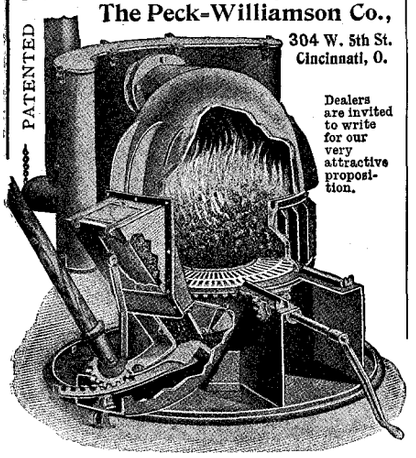

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We are offering a first-class, high-grade investment, guaranteed against loss, safe-guarded by a management particularly skilled in its special line; paying at present 5% dividends, but earning 8%, and consequently in a position to pay larger dividends at any time. It therefore appeals to every investor whether large or small.

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When Datto Bill Comes Home.

[William J. Bryan has been created a "Datto" by the Moros at Duluan, Mindanao.]

We are rushin' things in Lincoln, with no time fer pork and beans,
Since we heard the glad announcement from the far-off Philippines;
We are thatchin' all the houses, till the straw roofs are a sight,
Fer Bill's been made a Datto, and he's got to have things right.

We have set the windmills runnin', and we're goin' to have a lake,
And we'll build some royal vintas, like the dusky Moros make;
And our chief kin go a-sailin', fanned by prairie breezes light—
Fer Bill's been made a Datto, and he's got to have things right.

We have chased the Bryan horses to their pastures down below,
And we'll hitch his royal carriage to an island buffalo;
And we're puttin' on the burnt cork, till we're all as black as night—
Fer Bill's been made a Datto, and he's got to have things right.

We wear bolos in our trousers, where our whisky used to be,
And we're practicin' a war cry that will bring our chieftain glee;
And we've schemed an insurrection that will give his heart delight—
Fer Bill's been made a Datto, and he's got to have things right.

—*Denver Republican.*

A Helping Hand.—The following sublime paragraph is from one of the latest fashionable novels:

"With one hand he held her beautiful head above the chilling waves, and with the other called loudly for assistance!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Wicked Thoughts.—EVANGELIST: "Dancing is wicked."

BUTTERFLY: "Nonsense!"

EVANGELIST: "My dear sister, tell me the truth. Do you never have sinful thoughts while dancing?"

BUTTERFLY: "Y-es, sometimes."

EVANGELIST: "Aha! And what arouses the sinful thoughts?"

BUTTERFLY: "Having a partner who walks all over my feet."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Naturally.—The elderly lady who was looking through the shop of a dealer in nicknacks picked up a small hand-bag. "Are you sure," she inquired, "that this is real crocodile-skin?"

"Absolutely certain, madam," replied the dealer; "I shot that crocodile myself."

"It looks rather soiled," observed his customer.

"Naturally, madam," explained the salesman; "that is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Separation Coming.—"I have called," began Mr. Nervey Poorman, "to speak to you about your daughter. Of course, you must have noticed that there is something between us——" "No," interrupted Mr. Roxley, "but, I'm sure there will be pretty soon." "Ah!" "Yes, the Atlantic Ocean. I'm going to send her abroad until she learns a little common sense."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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We have no agents or traveling representatives. All orders for our invention come through the Jefferson Bank, and each customer is protected by guarantee issued by the Bank. For further information address

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Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

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By mail or at dealers. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."* **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**

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Interviewing the Sultan.—An interview with the Sultan of Turkey has its amusing side. That monarch is not supposed officially to know any language but his own. An interpreter thunders his majesty's questions at the visitor, then cringes with awe as he listens to the words of his royal master. The contrast is close to the ridiculous. At the conclusion of the interview the Sultan rises and says quietly in the visitor's language or in French: "Now that our business is over, will you join me in my study and have a cup of coffee?"—*New York Tribune.*

Could Not Trust Him.—After a wordy argument in which neither scored, two Irishmen decided to fight it out. It was agreed that when either said "I've enough" the fight should cease.

After they had been at it about ten minutes one of them fell, and immediately yelled, "Enough! I've enough!"

But his opponent kept on pounding him until a man who was watching them said:

"Why don't you let him up? He says he's got enough."

"I know he says so," said the victor, between punches, "but he's such a liar you can't believe a word he says."—*Washington Post.*

Costly Discipline.—A popular Eastern doctor tells this story of a bright boy, another doctor's son, who had reached the mature age of ten after an early career marked by many wild and mischievous pranks.

His restless nature has made him something of a torment to his teacher at times, and one afternoon not long ago she kept him after the others were dismissed and had a serious talk with him. Perhaps she was a little afraid that her admonitions were falling on stony ground. Anyway, she finally said, "I certainly will have to ask your father to come and see me."

"Don't do it," said the boy.

The teacher thought she had made an impression.

"Yes," she repeated, "I must send for your father."

"You better not," said the boy.

"Why not?" inquired the teacher.

"'Cause he charges two dollars a visit," said the scamp.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Degree of Trust.—"Is he a thoroughly honest man?"

"I don't know," answered the man from Missouri. "I have trusted him with hundreds of thousands of dollars, but I never tried him with a book or an umbrella."—*Washington Star.*

His Florist.—Public-school teachers in Little Italy are constant recipients of presents of various kinds from admiring scholars. The presents vary all the way from ripe tomatoes to five-dollar bills. When the intrinsic value of an offering is beyond a certain limit the teacher usually institutes an inquiry as to its original source. One boy made frequent gifts of flowers. As long as they were somewhat faded the teacher accepted them unquestionably, but when Tony appeared on a certain morning with a large bunch of expensive white roses she felt constrained to ask the boy where he got them. Heaven and earth and the Madonna were called upon to witness that the flowers had been purchased, later that they had been a gift, and finally that Tony's mother had sent them as a token of her regard. The teacher grew more stern in her demand for particulars in regard to Tony's getting the flowers. There was a flower-stand on the Bowery, two blocks west, which she feared might have been looted.

"Tony," she persisted, "tell me the truth. Did you steal those roses? Then where did you get them?"

"Teacher, gracious lady," wept Tony, at the end of his inventive powers, "I gotta from da church on Brooma Street. Da man, he no care—he dead."—*Harper's Monthly.*

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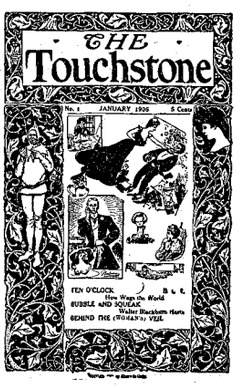

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The Cause of It.—BARBER: "You and your brothers are such young men I often wonder why you're so bald."

SNAPPERTON: "If you'll promise not to say anything about it I'll tell you."

BARBER: "Oh, I won't say a word."

SNAPPERTON (whispering): "Our hair fell out!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Bright Boy.—HIGH FINANCIER: "My son, I am pained to hear that you are at the foot of the class."

SON: "Why, pa, I judged from your testimony that it was proper not to know anything at all."—*New York Sun.*

Unfamiliar with the Beast.—"Yes," remarked the professor, "I rather pride myself on the discovery of another hypothesis."

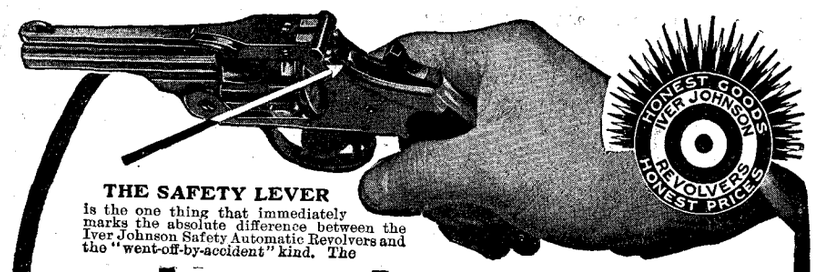
"Indeed," replied Mrs. Cumrox, a little doubtfully. "I had an idea they were quite extinct."—*Washington Star.*

SHORTCOMINGS OF DEMOCRACY.

Constantine Pobedonostseff, until recently the Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, and regarded as the chief power behind the throne in opposition to modern ideas, comes to the defense of the autocracy in an article in the current *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. His remarks take the form of an attack on democracy, whose workings, he says, do not justify the claims of its upholders, and he gives a glowing picture of the benefits of absolute monarchy. "There is no delusion more vain," he writes, "than the modern belief that democratic institutions are a universally applicable panacea for the restoration of social order, social justice and social freedom." On the contrary, we are told that when, in ignorance of their past history and of their natural genius, alien institutions in the name of democracy are imposed upon or are conceded to a people by their own rulers, "they invariably refuse to develop," because "they are without root."

The Anglo-Saxon races, the writer asserts, have succeeded in establishing self-government, but to them "self-government is nothing new," for they showed a natural genius for governing themselves from the beginning of their history. In the present day the complaint is against the "bureaucracy," but Mr. Pobedonostseff declares that "the moment democrats seize the reins of power, they metamorphose into bureaucrats in no way different from those they have dispossessed." "They emerge from the strife arbitrary molders of the nation's life, while themselves alien to that life, ignorant of its genius and history—in short, arbitrary despots not only no better, but often very much worse, than the bureaucrats whom they have succeeded." He cites France as an illustration. What was the result of self-government after the French Revolution? the writer asks. First, we are told, under the mask of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," we find "*oppression, persecution and violence*;" the "limitless tyranny of the empire," and "the crushing of all individual manifestations." Mr. Pobedonostseff tells how the affairs of the French Republic were given into the "hands of officials who were the blind instruments of the central power," and speaks of the efforts to eradicate religion altogether from the life of the nation. To quote again:

"Such is democratic freedom as it manifests itself in a country where the independence and individualism which specially qualify the Anglo-Saxon races for parliamentary self-government are not rooted of old in the national polity. The spirit of intolerance shows itself at once, owing to the fact that the demand for political freedom



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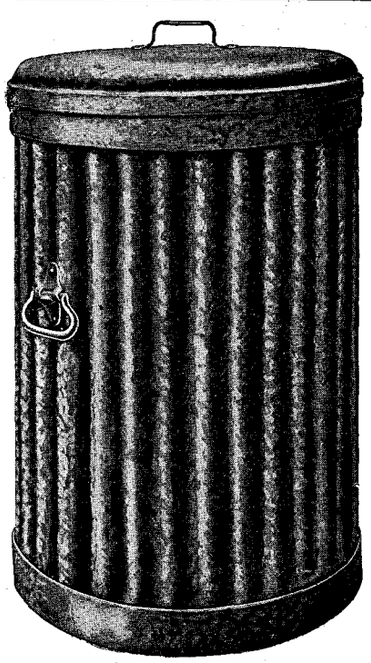

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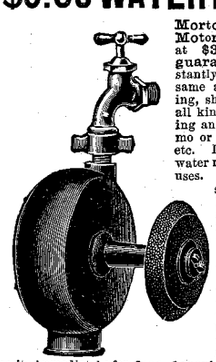

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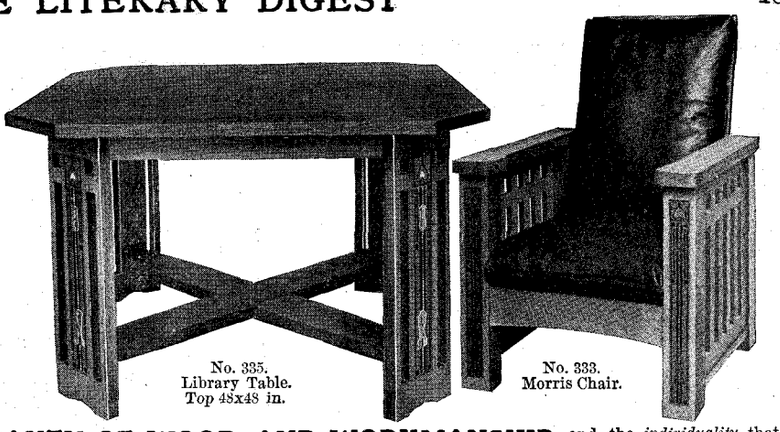
is in reality often inspired only by a wish for dominion over others. . . .

"What is more, experience shows that tolerance is not even guaranteed in countries where there exists complete indifference to questions of faith; and that it is a delusion to imagine that a government which cares nothing for any religion nevertheless treats all equally. The new democracy abounds in proof of this, its chief function being to divide parties and tendencies into warring camps, fiercely opposed to one another, and eager to exterminate one another by the use of any handy weapon. In short, the freedom which is supposed to be established by the non-interference of the State with religious and political convictions, becomes a delusive mirage as the result of the natural intolerance of divided democracies."

Mr. Pobedonostseff expresses, too, his disbelief in the advantages of education. The theory that freedom and parliamentary institutions are capable of solving the darkest problems, is not, he asserts, "more widespread and delusive than the belief that the intellectual progress of nations is by itself sufficient to insure their happiness." The writer adds that we are only beginning to see how baseless is this assumption, "when whole masses of cultivated nations are sunk in hopeless pessimism which is the very result of an excess of culture."

Charles Ferguson, author of "The Religion of Democracy," replies to this defense of the autocracy in the same issue of *The Cosmopolitan*, and explains why the republican form of government is still the best. Addressing Mr. Pobedonostseff, Mr. Ferguson asks: "Do you suppose that anybody thinks nowadays that happiness of a people can be guaranteed by an elective assembly?" Parliaments, he adds, "are not the goal of democracy," but they "are death to the empire." They trumpet "in the ears of the people the right of a common, unconsecrated man to have an opinion that differs from that of a prince." Mr. Ferguson says further:

"Your autocracy is unstable, not merely because it is discredited in theory but because it is discovered to be, like all other political sovereignties, only a mask of the money power. It makes war and it makes peace—at the will of the Bourse. Its tyranny is no longer august, because it has been translated, in the common imagination, into the squalid forms of famine and poverty. You cannot rule by sheer hunger; you must have something else to put with it. Men will starve for the masters of their imagination, but not for their creditors. The discovery that the real rulers of the world are not the persons that sit on thrones or in cabinets, but those that have the initiative of industry—those that can say who shall have work and wages, and when and where and how they shall work—this discovery is of immense portent. Henceforth the emotional center of human interest cannot lie in any question of the forms of politics. The passion of the age runs toward the reorganization of industry. The question is how to take the power of industrial initiative out of the hands of those that use it to raise prices and lower wages, and put it into the hands of those who will use it to raise wages and lower prices—how, in a word, to lift the general standard of



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living. I cannot see, Mr. Pobedonostseff, how your theories are tangent to this question at any point whatever. . . .

"The thing for Russia to do is to organize itself for industry—you must create values. No, Mr. Pobedonostseff, the 'malady of our times' of which you discourse so feelingly is not the hunger and thirst of the people after liberty; our malady is the obsession of our minds with the problem how some of us shall manage to govern others of us—to the neglect of our real business, which is the association of all of us for the subdual of the earth. . . . To put tools into the hands that can use them, to economize the creative forces of the people, to give credit to the trustworthy and promotion to the efficient—this, Mr. Pobedonostseff, and not anarchy or atheism, is the current tendency of democratic institutions."

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 18.—William J. Bryan, leaving the Philippine Islands, says that he has not changed his views regarding their independence.

Mr. Maubourguet, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, is expelled from French territory by the French Government. A naval demonstration against Venezuela is expected.

Russia's Constitutional Democrats hold the first national political convention ever assembled in the empire, and discuss the party's attitude toward the National Assembly.

January 19.—Gen. Bartolome Mitre, former President of Argentine Republic, dies at Buenos Ayres.

Ecuador rebels are in complete control of Quito.

January 20.—Venezuela is reported to be hastily garrisoning ports and moving supplies for troops. France, it is said, has no definite plan of action against Venezuela.

Garcia, President of Ecuador, is deposed, and General Alfaro is proclaimed President.

January 21.—Great Socialist meetings to sympathize with the insurgents in Russia are held in many German cities.

It is announced in Washington that the United States will give France a free hand in Venezuela, provided that no assault be made on the Monroe Doctrine.

January 22.—The Brazilian cruiser *Aquidaban* sinks near Rio Janeiro, after an explosion, in which 196 men are killed and 36 wounded.

The Shah of Persia is reported to have granted a constitutional government, as a result of a protest by merchants and mullahs against the present regime.

George J. Holyoake, the noted author, lecturer, and advocate of Secularism, dies at Brighton, England.

January 23.—A report from St. Petersburg says that Count Witte has obtained the promise of a loan of $206,000,000 in Germany.

January 24.—One hundred and thirty-nine lives are reported lost in the wreck of the steamer *Valencia* near Cape Beale, Vancouver Island.

Heavy fighting is reported in Caucasia, and the Russian troops are driving the revolutionists from the country.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 18.—Senate: Senator Tillman's resolution for an inquiry into the case of Mrs. Minor Morris is tabled by a vote of 54 to 8. Poultney Bigelow, before the committee on canals, refuses to give the source of his information upon which he based his article in *The Independent*. Pure food and the merchant marine are discussed.

House: A resolution to investigate the cost of preserving the frigate *Constitution* is adopted and the bill settling the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians is passed.

January 19.—House: The Urgency Deficiency bill is discussed.

January 20.—House: Consideration of the deficiency bill is continued, the debate

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consisting mainly of criticism of the abuses in the expenditure of appropriations.

January 22.—Senate: A lively discussion of the railroad rate question is precipitated by a speech by Senator Clay (Ga.)

House: Debate on the Urgency Deficiency bill continues, the principal discussion being on the Panama Canal item.

January 23.—Senate: Senator Spooner (Wis.) defends the Administration's course in regard to Morocco and Santo Domingo.

House: In the debate on the Urgency Deficiency bill the clause revoking the eight-hour law for work on the canal strip is ruled out, and an amendment forbidding members of the Canal Commission to receive pay other than their regular salaries is adopted.

January 24.—Senate: Senator Lodge (Mass.) defends the President's policy in foreign affairs.

House: A rule for consideration of the Statehood bill is adopted by a vote of 192 to 165.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 18.—The report of the Keep Commission recommends radical reforms of the Bureau of Statistics.

Secretary Root defends the participation of the United States in the Moroccan conference, and says that the interests of this country in the conference are purely commercial.

January 19.—Luke E. Wright, Governor-General of the Philippines, is chosen by the President as first American Ambassador to Japan, and Henry C. Ide is appointed to succeed Mr. Wright.

January 20.—A monster petition, signed by citizens of Massachusetts, protesting against the proposed destruction of the old frigate *Constitution,* is presented to President Roosevelt.

January 21.—The President issues orders for reforms in the printing of Government publications on the lines recommended by the Keep Commission.

January 22.—The prosecution closes in the *Town Topics* libel suit against *Collier's Weekly,* and James W. Osborne, in opening for the defense, declares that "vile insinuations had been printed about the daughter of the President." Colonel Mann, editor of *Town Topics,* admits borrowing $190,500 from J. R. Keene, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan and other men of prominence.

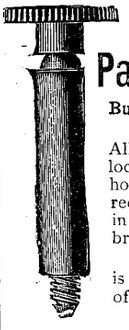
January 23.—The New York State Assembly decides to appoint a committee to investigate the State Banking Department.

John Mitchell is re-elected president of the United Mine Workers.

Brigadier-General Charles A. Gilchrist dies in New York.

January 24.—The President receives the Chinese commission sent here to study social, educational and industrial conditions.

A bill is introduced in the Ohio Legislature to provide for the painless killing of sufferers from incurable diseases.



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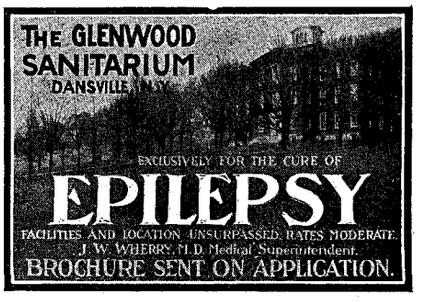

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"J. H. K.," Paterson, N. J.—"Kindly inform me whether or not the term 'Esquire' is obsolete, and, if not, is it preferable to 'Mister'?"

No, the term is not obsolete. The Standard Dictionary (p. 625, col. 2) says: "In England this title ranks next below that of *knight*, and belongs by right to the eldest sons of knights and to the younger sons of peers, and to their eldest sons in perpetual succession. It is given by courtesy to officers of the royal courts and household, sheriffs, justices of the peace while in commission, etc.; also often to literary or professional men. In the United States the title is given especially to lawyers and justices of the peace, but very commonly to any man as a mark of respect, especially in the address of a letter." "Mister" is a title of address prefixed to the name and some official titles of a man or a youth. It is often used colloquially, or as a word of courtesy simulating the French *Monsieur* and German *Herr*, in addressing a man whose name is unknown; as, Have a cab, *Mister?* Matthew Arnold, in his "Civilization in the United States," says "It is the established habit with us in England, if we write to people supposed to belong to the class of gentlemen, of addressing them by the title of *Esquire*, while we keep *Mr.* for people not supposed to belong to that class."

"H. E. K.," Holdrege, Neb.—"(1) How is the word 'rapprochement' pronounced, and how does its meaning differ from that of 'entente'? (2) What is the proper pronunciation of 'drama'? (3) Has the word 'Esperanto' any special significance as to derivation? (4) How do you pronounce 'menu,' 'milch,' and 'trousseau'?"

(1) "Rapprochement" is pronounced ra-proshe'mahn, the "a" having the sound of "a" in "sofa," the vowel in the last syllable having the sound of "a" in "arm," the "n" having the French nasal sound. It denotes "the act of coming or of being brought together; a state of harmony or reconciliation." "Entente" means "an understanding." When used preceding the word "cordiale," it forms a phrase which signi-

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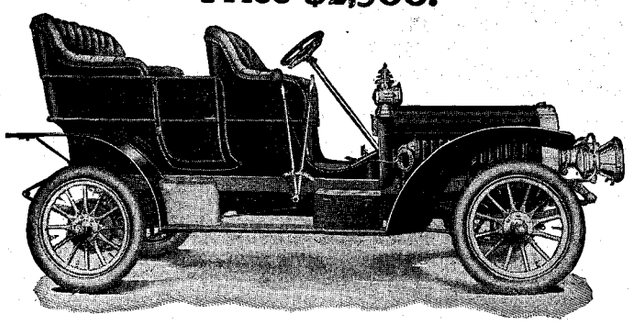

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fies "cordial understanding; in politics, friendliness between governments." (2) The Standard Dictionary prefers the pronunciation drah'ma, the first "a" having the sound of "a" in "arm" and the final "a" as in "sofa." This pronunciation is the one accepted by the Century, Imperial, and Webster. Worcester pronounces the word dray'ma, the final "a" having the same sound as indicated above. (3) "Esperanto" is an artificial universal language named after the pseudonym of its inventor, Dr. L. Zamenhof, who published a brochure on the subject of an international language under the assumed name of "Doktoro Esperanto" (Dr. Hopeful). (4) "Menu" is accented on the second syllable; the first "e" has the sound of the final "e" in "element," the "u" being pronounced as "u" in the French word "dune," or nearly the same as "u" in "music." The "i" in "milch" has the sound of "i" in "tin," and the "ch" is pronounced like "ch" in "church." "Trousseau" is pronounced troo'soe."

"J. E. C.," New York.—"Are the following sentences correct? (1) 'There are only *we* two.' (2) '*Whom* do you think I saw yesterday.' (3) 'I am *laying for* you' (meaning 'to wait for you')."

The first two sentences are grammatically correct. "To lay for," in the sense of "to lie in wait for," is now considered slang and is therefore not good usage.

"R. S.," Durand, Mich.—"Is a sentence complete in which the subject is understood but not stated? Example: 'Shut the door.'"

The sentence "Shut the door" is complete.

"W. M. H.," Clarksburg, W. Va.—"When I was a boy I was taught to use the verb 'set' in reference to inanimate objects, *e.g.*, 'The chair *sets.*' I have always so used it, but have been corrected recently by persons who ought to know. Richard Grant White, in 'Words and Their Uses' (p. 156), says: '*Set* is an active transitive verb, very active and very transitive, for it means to cause another person or thing to sit.' Reed and Kellogg, in their grammar (p. 295), however, say: '*Set* in some of its uses is intransitive,' but fail to state in what uses, and so do not help me out. Will you please set me right?"

"Set" is both transitive and intransitive. Mr. White's definition of the use of "set" as a transitive verb is correct. Examples in point are: to *set* a child on the floor; to *set* a dish on the table; to *set* a hen; to *set* a king on a throne; to *set* an example; to *set* a price; to *set* type; to *set* a hymn to a certain tune. Instances illustrating the intransitive use of the verb are the following: The sun *sets;* plaster of Paris *sets* quickly; his teeth *set* together; his affections *set* toward home; we must *set* to work. The Standard Dictionary (p. 2373, col. 3) says: "In strict grammatical usage *sit* is always intransitive when referring to posture; *set,* transitive. The uses meaning to *sit* on eggs ('the hen *sets*') and to fit ('the coat *sets* well or badly') are colloquialisms, especially common in the United States, where many consider it pedantic to use *sit* in these senses. But literary usage has hardly sanctioned *set* as thus used, and most authorities hold that it should be employed in this way only colloquially."

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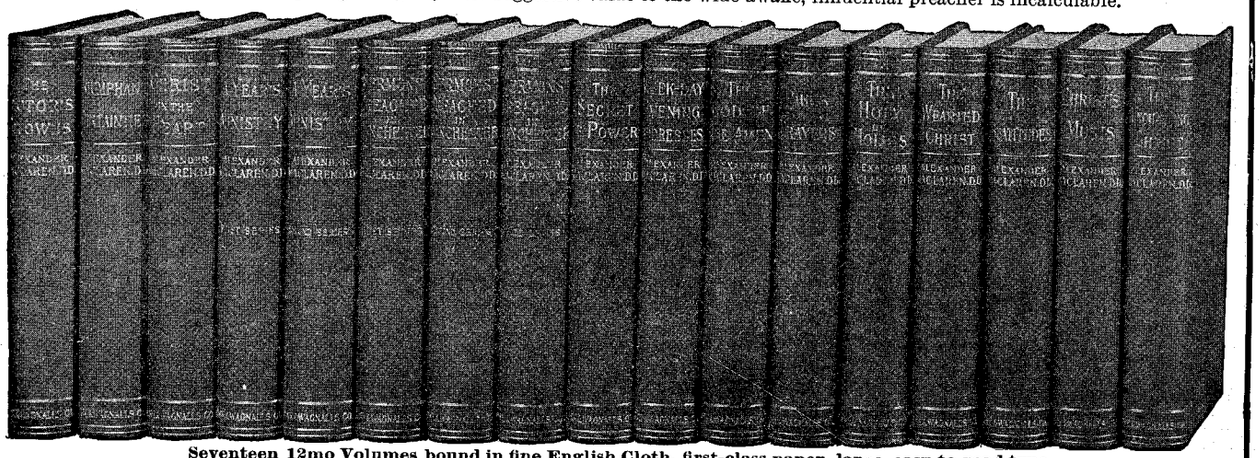

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